

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

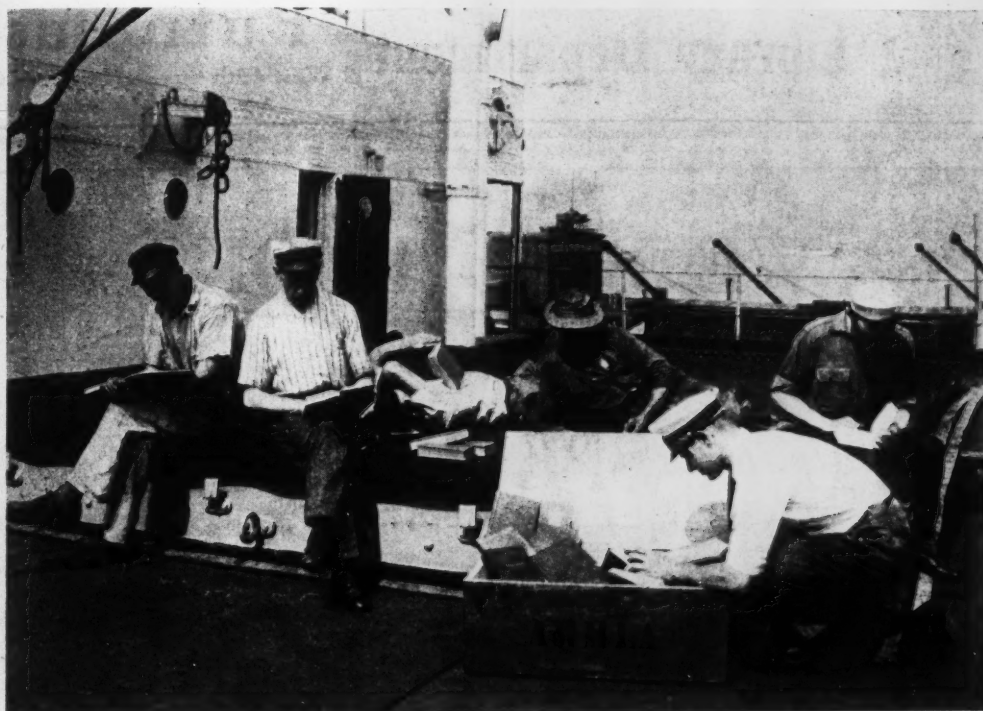
TWICE-A-MONTH

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JUNE 15, 1926

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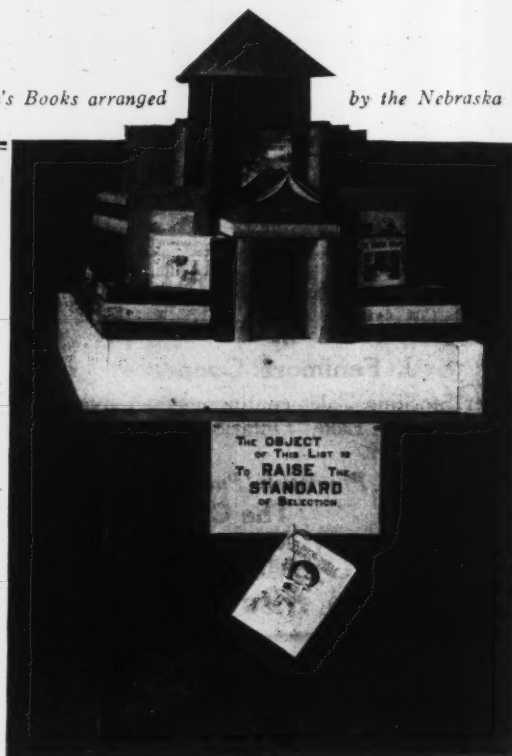
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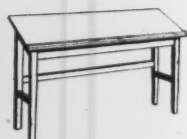
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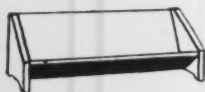
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 15, 1926

Some Observations on Adult Education

By PAULINE J. FIHE

IN spite of the fact that the phrases, "adult education" "reading with a purpose" and "develop the power within you," have become threadbare in the library world, it is astonishing how few of us have a clear conception what the terms mean. To many, adult education is synonymous with vocational training, and "reading with a purpose" and "develop the power within you" mean little more than increasing one's earning capacity and material advancement. This is directly the opposite of the meaning of adult education as expressed in the mother countries of the movement—Denmark, England and Germany. Here, very little or no vocational training is given in the adult educational schools, but all effort is concentrated on the development and appreciation of the real values in life—the spiritual and cultural rather than the material.

Any one who wishes to take up adult educational work seriously should read and re-read Yeaxlee's "Education of a Nation" and his "Spiritual Values in Adult Education," until one has thoroly imbibed its spirit. Of course, we cannot hope to accomplish, for instance, what Denmark has done in turning "a nation of peasants into a nation of truly happy and independent farmers," since our conditions are so different, but we are all conscious of the fact that here in America more stress should be placed on the cultural and the spiritual values in life. That the spiritual is overshadowed by the vocational demand is shown by the fact that over a million and a half new students are registered every year by the three hundred and fifty existing correspondence schools, and by the predominance of the vocational classes conducted by the extension division of our universities, night classes, and by the large number of vocational and correspondence schools. Because of our prosperous times, many people have gained the goal of material advancement for which they have been striving from early youth, and now that they have reached it, they awaken to the fact that money cannot measure all values of life. Perhaps we have reached the time when the pendulum of culture will swing back to a better balance. We feel somewhat

encouraged to believe this to be true since three-fourths of our reading courses in adult education have been cultural and spiritual, and by spiritual we mean in the sense of man understanding himself and his relation to his fellow man and to God.

No librarian doing adult education work claims she can supply whatever people are reaching out for, but she can point out the road which will best suit their taste and needs and probably lead them to the destination desired. She does not claim to provide a thoro understanding of any subject, vocational, cultural, or spiritual, for the same reason that no amount of reading can teach one to grow flowers and design a successful garden, if deep down in the individual's heart there is not the love for flowers and a feeling for grubbing in the soil. But can any one deny that he who has the inner urge for gardening, will not increase his joy and appreciation in gardening by an earnest study of soils, flower cultivation, and color arrangement?

The librarian's job, then, is to satisfy this inner urge as much as possible whether it be material, vocational, cultural or spiritual and from our point of view, it is the spiritual and cultural that the library has the greatest opportunity to develop. It is the individual guidance of consecutive reading on any subject, after a personal interview with a reader, that constitutes the core of adult educational work in the library. This, of course, takes for granted that the readers' advisor has an innate love and understanding of human nature, which gives her the ability to grasp the applicant's point of view and lead him on to tell "his story"—in other words to gain his confidence in order to know his background and aims.

Personal opinions and propaganda must never enter into the work. A readers' advisor does not direct other people's taste, she merely attempts to develop the sense of curiosity which brought the applicant to her, and shows him the paths to gain the power of appreciation, fully aware that as the reader's knowledge grows, his preception becomes keener, his judgment clearer and more sympathetic, and the understanding

and enjoyment of life fuller. A readers' advisor must believe in this method of education, for it is the soul of the work, and as we see it, the most important phase to consider. We believe that if one bordered on omniscience as far as book knowledge is concerned, and lacked the spirit of adaptability, understanding, sympathy, and true helpfulness, that adult education in its true sense cannot be done. A readers' advisor must be a good diagnostician, and not a dispenser of patent medicines. There must be no limit to the sources from which she draws her information. When necessary she should seek every aid possible both within and outside of the library, in order to glean the best material suited to fit the understanding, need, and purpose of the reader. To her there can be no sharp divisions of the Dewey classification, realizing that each class illuminates and enforces the other, and that the whole constitutes a source from which she must choose deliberately and carefully.

For people with definite requests, and for the intelligent, it is an easy matter to choose books. Lawyers want especially books that illustrate life, as they have to appeal to the jury often thru such illustrations. Professional men usually want to read along definite lines other than their professions. Graduates from colleges of engineering or from other vocational schools where a contact with the liberal arts was slight, usually are interested in philosophy, sociology or some phase of literature. The merchant and manufacturer soon discover that in addition to knowing their job, they must know human nature, that they must possess judgment and adaptability and that in the struggle for material success, they cannot overlook the really worth while—the cultural side of life. For this reason, an applicant for a course of reading should be led to all related subjects. To an advertising man all history and literature should be an open book. An accountant or economist, after he has mastered his subject should know the fundamentals of law. A salesman should know not only the subject he sells from every angle, practical, economic, and romantic, but he should know psychology as well. One of the reasons people lack pride in their work is because it has grown mechanical. Students of music, voice or instrumental, will be better musicians if they have an appreciation of poetry and literature. This interrelation and overlapping of thought is the thing that a readers' advisor strives for. It is that, which constitutes a true "fellowship of knowledge."

There are many applicants who reach out for support when facing some turning point in life. Not belonging to a church or any organization, and perhaps with uncongenial home surroundings, they turn to the library for help. Among these are boys and girls who have been forced

to leave school at an early age and who are undecided regarding their vocation, or men and women who feel that for some reason they must change their occupation or their interests. The most difficult people are those who are trying to find themselves spiritually. An example of such a case was a boy about eighteen years old, who left school after he had finished the third year of high school, and had since worked in his father's cigar store. Tobacco selling was not his forte and upon this point and his religious ideas, there seemed to be great difference of opinion between him and his father. The boy was unusually intelligent and his English was good. When he called at the library, a book on vocational self guidance, and the names of four ministers, all excellent speakers and of four different denominations, were recommended to him. While following a course in English literature he showed a strong desire to study dramatic art. A tryout was suggested in a well known school, which he is now attending part time and doing excellent work. But, the real triumph was in the fact that, his spiritual struggles allayed after reading James' "Varieties of Religious Experience" and Fosdick's "Twelve Tests of Character," he sought the guidance of one of the four ministers who had been recommended to him.

The reader who is not clear in his demand or is undecided what course of reading to pursue, is sometimes difficult to handle. One must find what his interests are, or his hobby, and having discovered this, start where he has left off and develop that interest. Such a one was given an outline beginning with Wells' "Short History of the World" and when he returned this book he confessed that Wells had changed his idol, Alexander the Great, to Philip the Second, whose life he wanted to read. His curiosity was aroused and instead of going on with the outline list, we stopped with history and outlined a course of biography and history covering the characters and periods which interested him most. This boy needs no further help as he has learned how to read. He, by the way, brought in three other "guys who want to read but don't know what." One was interested in chemistry, having had one year in high school, and was given Arrhenius' "Chemistry in Modern Life" and other books on popular chemistry. He now intends to continue his studies in the University night classes. The other young man confessed flippantly that nothing in life interested him except fishing. Rather obligingly he took with him Fleuron's "Grim; the Story of a Pike." This book and a few nature books interested him greatly, but so far he has remained as evasive as Grim, and we have not been able to hook him again.

The most difficult applicants are not the uneducated or the light minded, but those who stag-

nated mentally at an early age, and not a few are numbered among those who have had college work. The difficulty is to arouse their interest, and the best way is to start them off with a book and judge their reaction. This should be done with all readers as the books are returned, and expressions as to suitability and interest encouraged. Occasionally one discovers from the reaction to the first book that one has gauged the intelligence of the reader too high or too low or not understood his real purpose. On the other hand the reader may have changed his plans, preferring to develop a different phase of the subject. In either case the whole course has to be revamped. Inflexibility of a reading course kills the desire to continue it.

Reports show that about nineteen out of twenty of the students taking correspondence school courses fail to finish their course. Judging from those who drift to us for help, the main reason for discontinuing such courses is because of the lack of personal contact, which whets the appetite and helps to overcome difficulties, added to the fact that not all the students of the same subject can be pressed into the same mould. A readers' advisor never claims she can give the equivalent of organized classes of university extension, night classes, or even reliable correspondence school courses, but on the contrary she does all she can to urge the applicant to pursue his study under the direct supervision of a teacher whenever possible, and thru her educational file, points out the opportunities open to him.

Despite the enormous number of men and women who are pursuing some educational study in organized classes, there remains a vast number ranging from those who have had eighth grade education, perhaps less, to graduates of colleges and universities who grope around in the maze of printed material for further mental development. When they realize that thru serious and consecutive reading they can acquire what they so vaguely long for, their response is most grateful. This is especially true regarding those seeking vocational training.

While we believe an increase in cultural interest will be one of the most important contributions to life thru adult education, those seeking vocational training present, unfortunately, more concrete and tangible evidence of the value of such education. A number of men who have come to us for reading courses have reported success in a change of position or have started into business for themselves; others have attributed their promotion to the fact that they had read consecutively the books concerning not only their own work but their job in its relation to the work as a whole.

An automobile repairer was put in charge of the shop after he had taken our course in read-

ing on business methods. One man who had worked in a laundry for years started his own establishment after taking a course of reading on laundry work. Two men who had no other help than that obtained thru our bureau, passed the state examination in accountancy. A man studying traffic management reported that thru the application of methods gained thru the reading course, he had been able to save his firm a good sum of money. Our star reader whose greatest fault was a lack of self confidence, took our course of reading in salesmanship last spring, and went to night school this year. Besides this work we had helped him over a few bunkers in English language, and thru parliamentary law when he was elected president of his class. The fascinating history of rubber led him also to follow a reading course on the rubber industry. We encouraged him to keep a clipping file of all data regarding his work, which file is now being used by the whole office force. Last winter we introduced him to the president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of which he is now a member. He has been promoted twice within the last year. This is not told in the spirit of: "After consulting ten doctors he took Prim's Pink Pills for Pale People and now is entirely well." The boy's own spirit is largely responsible for his success, as he is wide awake, and is a reader but was not a systematic one.

Our process of interviewing, records, etc., is as follows: Interviews are as private and informal as possible. Two cards are kept, a reader's card and subject card. These are filled out, not as one would a passport or insurance paper, but in a casual way, and the records are often not completed until the second or third interview. The subject card is filled after the reader leaves, contains all personal and intimate information and is kept under lock and key. When the reading course has been compiled, the reader is notified, and a duplicate copy of the course together with the first book is given him. The call numbers of the books are recorded on the reverse side of the name card, where a check is kept, in order to have the next book on hand when the reader returns. Comments on the books are encouraged, as these are invaluable; they are helpful for future use and establish a continuous contact with the reader. These comments, when time permits, are usually noted on the library's copy of the reading course.

A readers' advisor must never be too proud to ask for help, and every source and tool must be used. Study outlines are very helpful in giving the foundation of the course, and heads of departments in the library and other authorities should be consulted. Annotated lists and bibliographies such as the *Booklist*, A.L.A. cata-

logs and numerous guides, Graham's "Bookman's Manual" and others are most suggestive and valuable in their comparative evaluation of books. Increased use of terms in book reviews defining the type of book as "technical, popular, readable, easily understood by the uninitiated" are helpful. The new A.L.A. catalog and Mr. Louis J. Bailey's selected list for the eighth grade educated adult, will be invaluable. One cannot enumerate the helps for the simple reason that there is no experience or knowledge that at some time or from some angle does not become helpful. While the reader is pursuing his course he is introduced to the department or departments which contain material relative to his subject, magazines, public documents, etc. The educational opportunities under direction of a teacher, as I have said before, are pointed out to him during the first interview. His attention is also called to clubs, organizations and lectures that might interest him, and deserving cases are introduced to authorities if possible.

In working up debatable subjects, different points of view are given. In literature, biographical material and criticisms are given to take the place of class room discussions. From our present point of view of adult education in the libraries, the lack of discussion will always be a weak point in our work. Criticisms can never have the same effect as a good discussion, that contact of mind with mind, differences of opinions, which give rise to clear thinking and lead to more reliable conclusions. For this reason perhaps, some of the best work can be done thru groups and it is difficult to say what may develop along this line. The great stumbling block will always be the lack of good leaders who must know how to avoid the pitfalls of arguing, and haphazard talking, and who can draw out the information gained thru previous reading and study. Last winter we suggested to a number of Y. W. C. A. members who were following some of our reading courses, that they form groups for discussion. This suggestion was taken up by the local educational director of the Y. W. C. A. who assumed all the responsibility of supplying leaders and arranging the meetings, leaving the outlining of the courses to us. History, American and English literature, and music were the subjects chosen, and the A. L. A. "Reading with a Purpose" courses were chosen for the study guides.

The program committees of many clubs met with the readers' advisor and many a miscellaneous program was simmered down to a study of one to three subjects for the year. The readers' advisor aids only in the outlining of the program and does not handle the individual papers.

We feel that we have only scratched the sur-

face in group work, and that its possibilities are limitless. The danger in this type of work is to keep it from overstepping the bounds of the library field, and not adhering to the work of directing the study courses and supplying the books.

Some one has dubbed the reading courses compiled to fit the need of an individual as the "tailor-made," in contrast to the courses compiled for general use. Perhaps our several hundred readers, dressed in our first year productions, would form a motley crowd of mixed styles. However, the work is young, and a harmonious ensemble may be accomplished. Who can tell?

Magazine Reading in American Homes

A SURVEY of the magazine reading habits of families in twenty-five American cities has been made recently by the Bureau of Business Research of New York University.

From a questionnaire sent to twenty-five thousand telephone subscribers, taken at random, in Detroit, Terre Haute, Battle Creek, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Peoria, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City (Mo.), New Orleans, Tulsa, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland (Ore.), and Seattle, it appears that at least one magazine was read by ninety-seven per cent of the families; the number of magazines read ranging from one to twenty. The largest number of families read four magazines.

Heavy concentration among a small group of publications is evident; in the following five magazines, not necessarily in order of preference, satisfying the reading public: *American Magazine*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Literary Digest*, *National Geographic*, *Cosmopolitan*. Sectional preferences afforded several important comparisons. The male heads of the families gave their preference to: *Literary Digest*, *American Magazine*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *National Geographic*, and *Cosmopolitan*. A considerable number of the men also read scientific and technical publications. The women preferred: *Good Housekeeping*, *Ladies Home Journal*, the *American Magazine*, *Woman's Home Companion*, and *Saturday Evening Post*. An appreciable number of women also read religious periodicals. The boys liked best: *American Boy*, *American Magazine*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Boy's Life*, *National Geographic*, and *Youth's Companion*; and the girls: *Child Life*, *American Magazine*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies Home Journal*, *Cosmopolitan* and *St. Nicholas*. A considerable number read the various motion-picture magazines.

Popular Agricultural Material for Libraries

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SOME MIMEOGRAPHED MATERIAL AVAILABLE FOR LIBRARY USE AND OF THE METHODS USED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO ADAPT INFORMATION TO VARIOUS NEEDS

By MARY G. LACY

THE Director of Information of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a recent address stated that in any piece of writing there are three parts, the author, the subject matter and the audience. In pure literature the author is the dominating factor; in pure science the subject is fundamental; in popular writing, which is what I am going to speak of, the audience is the main thing. He did not mean to depreciate either the author or the subject matter but simply to stress the fact that unless the audience is interested it makes little difference whether your subject is significant or not or whether you have anything to express or not. Mimeographed publications help to make information interesting.

I think, as librarians, you know about the subject matter with which the various Government Departments deal, but I doubt very much whether you realize the amount of popular mimeographed material issued and the care and pains which are taken in the Executive Departments to adapt the findings of the scientists, economists and others working for the Government to the needs of the ordinary person. Would you suppose for instance that when an eager school boy wrote to the Department of Agriculture to ask which legs a fly used, of the six he is blessed with, to clean his middle pair that the chief of the Bureau of Entomology, finding there was nothing in print to answer this question, would set someone to observing with a strong glass just how that operation was performed in order to tell that boy the exact truth. Well, I am told by the librarian of that bureau that he did. This was a perfectly legitimate question. We do however receive many freak letters which we have to use our best judgment in handling. We cannot afford to waste the Government's time and money in answering questions which serve no good purpose or which could be better answered by the information division of the nearest public library. In such cases we refer the writer to a specific book, if we find one, which would probably answer his question and which can probably be found in his public library. If we feel sure, however, that the inquirer has no public library near or does not have access to ordinary reference books we sometimes copy a paragraph or so from an encyclopaedia or text book to answer his question. This we did in the case of the child who wrote, "I am a general science student. Please

tell me what is general science and give me the names of five men, three of them Negroes, who have succeeded by knowing general science." In answering the first part of this question we copied a few paragraphs from the Encyclopaedia in an attempt to explain what is meant by general science. We also listed the names of several Negroes who have done worth while work in scientific fields. When, however, the same question recurs again and again we find it very desirable to have some mimeographed material which can be used for enclosures in letters. Most of the bureaus prepare such leaflets and keep them on file. This of course is in addition to the regular mimeographed material issued in series in some of the departments and bureaus.

In planning this talk I went to most of the Bureaus of the Department of Agriculture to ask about the mimeographed material and how the freak letters and those from persons of very limited educational attainments were answered. In every case I was told "Oh, Dr. our chief, requires that we take all possible pains in answering such letters. We try to understand what is wanted and to supply the information requested if we can. If we haven't the data we do our best to see that the letter reaches some other agency of the Government which may be able to answer it."

Dr. W. S. Learned in his notable book, "The American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge" says that the information accumulated in public libraries should be "promptly and easily accessible to every degree of intelligence in a form that commends itself for immediate appropriation if the process of universal education is to become a practical reality. Any organization for this purpose must place its chief emphasis on such skilful adaptations as shall render the necessary information suited to the recipient and his needs."

Now what I am talking to you about is the adaptation by the various Government agencies of the vast stores of information they have to the needs of everybody—you and me and our neighbors and friends. In order to do this so as to make it of any use I have to be specific, so I am going to give you a very rapid account of actual work done by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, not because it is more outstanding than that of the other Departments but be-

cause I know it better and believe it to be typical.

I shall speak first of the 4-H Clubs for boys and girls. I shall not tell very much about their work as I believe it is the best known of all the extension work that the Department does. In case you do not know what the symbol 4-H stands for I will quote the club pledge:

"I pledge my Head to clearer thinking,
My Heart to greater loyalty
My Hands to larger service
And my Health to better living
For my Home, my Community and my Country."

These clubs attempt to interest the school boy and girl in every type of farm activity. The girls are organized into bread clubs, sewing clubs, canning and drying clubs, handicraft clubs and poultry clubs as well as many others which could be named. The boys have their pig club, calf and colt clubs, corn clubs, seed testing clubs and many others. The great success of this type of work among the young people and the effect it has had in improving the farm practice of the older people makes a thrilling story but one much too long for me to undertake to give in a talk of this kind. This work is prosecuted by the state agricultural colleges and quantities of mimeographed and other material are issued in regard to it by the states, in addition to that issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The constantly increasing number of boys and girls enrolling in these clubs and the growing effectiveness of the work with the young people in improving the practice of their elders is one of the most hopeful signs we see for the development of agriculture.

I shall speak next of the Milk-for-Health Campaigns in which the Bureau of Dairying is doing excellent work. Our experience in connection with the draft at the time of the war aroused the Government and many other agencies to the seriousness of the health situation in our country. Ever since, the work of enlisting the cooperation of the general public in furthering health work has been much emphasized. Notable work has been accomplished in interesting the children themselves in this. It is begun with very small children in schools and some exceedingly clever material is gotten out for the purpose. Among others the Five Milk Fairies—Fanny Fat, Sally Sugar, Patrick Protein, Lily Lime and Viola Vitamines are well known both to the young and the older children. These plump little fairies are cut out and colored and the children themselves paste them on the drawing of a milk bottle in the positions indicated by numbers so that they know perfectly in which part of the bottle of milk the fat is found and in which part the protein. Milk drinking is made into a game and soon the under-nourished child

becomes as interested as his teacher and parents in bringing up his weight on the health chart. The hearty co-operation of the child is the secret of winning the battle in many cases. The older children are interested in other ways. For instance in the story of "How the Milk Pitcher Helped the Ball Pitcher," a letter is given from a small boy named Robert Mulligan to Walter Johnson, asking for information on how to gain fame as a pitcher, how to throw good curves and how to gain control. Walter Johnson's reply is given and a picture of Walter Johnson and Walter Johnson, Jr., is a part of the exhibit. Mrs. Johnson writes, on being asked how Walter Johnson, Jr., was brought up so as to make him such an excellent specimen of boyhood: "His father and I have some old-fashioned ideas. His father was born and brought up on a farm in Kansas. There were lots of cows and the Johnson family used plenty of good whole milk, cream and all. This, and vegetables from the garden and fruit from the orchard, and other good food, and fresh air and sunshine, plenty of sleep, rest and work, meant much to the Johnson boys. We believe that these simple old-fashioned rules should still be followed in bringing up children. We take a gallon and a half of milk a day. That means a quart for each member of the family; one quart for each of the four children and one for each of the parents."

This material, and much else of great interest to children and an aid to teachers, is sent out in mimeographed form well illustrated with silhouette drawings and may be had for the asking by anyone who is interested in this matter.

The Bureau of Home Economics is one of the younger bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. It is doing a great deal of popular and helpful work on the various aspects of homemaking. Among its many activities is the Housekeepers' Half-hour, which is a radio talk given several times a week by the radio service of the Department. These talks are called "What Shall We Have For Dinner?" Each talk discusses briefly the foods on the market at the time and plans a simple menu. The recipe for each dish on the menu is given, with directions for mixing, baking, etc. In addition there is a section called "Questions Women Are Asking." In this ten or twelve questions frequently asked are cited and the answers given. The Bureau of Home Economics does this in addition to a large amount of bulletin writing which they do on all sorts of popular subjects, such as farm and home drying of fruits and vegetables; care of food in the home; making fermented pickles; home baking; selection of cotton fabrics; the well planned kitchen; time tables for home canning of fruits and vegetables; house cleaning made easier; floors and floor

coverings; the farm kitchen,—a work shop; school lunches; food for young children; removal of stains from clothing and other textiles. In addition to these the Bureau prepares many mimeographed publications: "Suggestions for Judging Textiles;" "The Eat-it-or-leave it Policy for Finicky Children," etc.

This Bureau also prepares lectures on various subjects in connection with home-making, for the use of club women, teachers and others. Lantern slides are provided which are loaned to such agencies without cost except their return transportation and the making good of any injury. Some of these relate to nutrition matters and when it is remembered that the women who prepare this material are nutrition experts of the very best training and experience which the country affords it must be recognized that this apparently unimportant-looking material is of the greatest value in helping to put across the campaign for better health and better homes. Many a mother would welcome the little talk entitled "What is the Best Food for Building up Under-nourished Children?," if she only knew about it, and many a housekeeper could put to excellent use the data that is supplied on such subjects as calories in foods, the making of jellies, candied fruit, etc. Librarians can perform a real service to the public in their own communities by becoming acquainted with this type of material and helping to see that it reaches the persons who really need it.

The Bureau of Entomology is probably one of those thought of as being furthest removed from the everyday life of the ordinary citizen. When we realize, however, that the annual loss from insects has been estimated at more than a billion dollars to the country at large and realize that they are carriers of diseases which attack both the domestic animals and the human body we realize that it is very closely allied indeed to the interests of the ordinary person. In addition to its printed publications this Bureau also issues a good deal of mimeographed and popular material for enclosures in letters. Among these is a list of dealers in natural history specimens for the use of the many inquirers who write in to know where they can sell their specimens; a list of dealers in the equipment needed by specimen collectors; information in regard to silk culture; a book often referred to in the correspondence of the Bureau of Entomology which is really a bibliography of basic entomological books, and much other material which could be cited. One rather unusual use made of the collections of butterflies and moths which this Bureau owns is made by those seeking new color schemes in planning pageants and stage settings. Nature outdoes the most creative imagination in combining colors harmoniously.

The Bureau of Plant Industry issues many

unlisted mimeographed publications as well as pictures, drawings, etc., which can be had for the asking. Probably you all know of the Department's endeavors to eradicate the common barberry which acts as host to the black stem rust which works great havoc on grain crops such as wheat, oats, barley and rice. The Bureau of Plant Industry is trying to enlist the co-operation of everybody in destroying the common barberry. It has gotten out many striking pictures showing habits of growth, character of seedlings, shape of leaves and the way in which the berries grow on the barberry. Probably the most distinguishing single characteristic is that the bright red berries grow in small grape-like clusters. This type of barberry should not be allowed to live by anyone who is interested in the safety of our great grain crops. The Japanese Barberry, however, whose red fruit grows singly or in pairs but never in clusters, is entirely harmless. It is quite a different looking plant and the pictures distributed by the Bureau of Plant Industry help to make this distinction very clear to the ordinary person. The same type of campaign has been carried on in regard to the white pine blister rust which has worked such terrible destruction in many sections of our country with the beautiful white pines as well as on currants and gooseberries. This Bureau also prepares and has for distribution pictures of such commercial plants as cotton, showing habit of growth and the different stages of the plant from the sprout to the boll. This Bureau is glad also to identify flowers and leaves for serious inquirers and also to do what it can in identifying plant diseases from diseased leaves and plants sent in for this purpose.

The Bureau of Chemistry gets rather more than its share of freak letters and shows great skill in answering them. It also issues a good deal of mimeographed material on such subjects as the following: beverages produced from cassia; suggestions for making tomato sauce for American markets; home-made soaps; references on beverages and beverage materials, making of maple cream, etc. This Bureau answers many of the questions sent in to the newspapers which are rather beyond the ordinary information files of newspaper libraries.

The Bureau of Public Roads has found its mimeographed material so useful that it has issued a numbered series called "Information Series." These mimeographed pamphlets are often abstracts or popular résumés of bulletins. They are quite frequently accompanied by careful blue-print drawings showing just how to perform the operation described in the pamphlet. The subjects covered extend over a wide range: Concrete fence posts (accompanied by two pages of blue-print drawings); damp-proofing methods; fences (accompanied by blue-print

drawings); cold storage references, including the numbers of bulletins on cold storage machinery of various kinds; domestic refrigeration, including an explanation of mechanical refrigeration and its probable cost; iceless refrigerator (accompanied by blue-print drawing); history of the plough, extract from 1860 census; pise de terre (accompanied by blue-print drawing); stucco; rubble masonry (accompanied by two pages of blue-print drawings); log cabin construction (accompanied by two pages of blue-print drawings); information concerning garbage and refuse disposal; references on history and development of farm machinery; ditching with dynamite; painting and many others.

The Forest Service has also found it expedient to prepare mimeographed pamphlets for enclosures in letters on such subjects as why trees grow tall; what forestry is; why leaves change their color; learning to know the trees.

A carefully worked out Forestry Program Suggested for Women's Organizations has also been prepared and has no doubt been effective in spreading knowledge of the need for the conservation of our forests.

The Forest Service has also a very large collection of photographic prints and lantern slide sets. The lantern slide sets are loaned as is usual in the Department. The photographic prints are loaned or sold at cost. They also maintain various travelling exhibits on such subjects as commercially important woods; what our forests mean to us, etc. They have also a set of samples of woods for the use of teachers which has been found very useful.

The Office of Agricultural Instruction prepares a very large amount of mimeographed material. One of the most important collections of this material consists of lists of books on various subjects: Professional books for agricultural teachers; representative texts and references on agricultural education; texts and references for secondary schools—home economics; texts and references on rural education; references on play, games and recreation; texts and references for secondary schools—rural life and economics; texts and references on floriculture and landscape gardening; texts and references on economic entomology, and many others.

This office also publishes lists of publications of the Department of Agriculture classified for the use of teachers. For instance birds and other animals; rural engineering publications of the Department of Agriculture; farm management and rural economics publications of the Department of Agriculture; dairying publications of the Department of Agriculture, etc. This office has a collection of photographic pictures consisting of about 25,000 pieces. It also prepares and sends out lecture outlines with lantern slides or film strips to accompany them. These

are on many subjects from which the following have been chosen at random: Range management on the national forests; food makes a difference; milk in the home; fabric selection; the farm water supply, and many others too numerous to mention. Should you need any material of this type or should you want information relating to agricultural education and visual instruction, write to the Office of Agricultural Instruction. Miscellaneous Circular 27 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is entitled "Motion Pictures" and will supply all of the information you will need as to how these may be obtained.

The Biological Survey is another bureau of the Department which has mimeographed material for distribution also. Among this may be cited the list of publications on attracting birds; list of dealers in bird houses; list of dealers in bird baths and fountains; directions for poisoning rats with strychnine; manufacturers of traps; hints on raising raccoons; hints on raising squirrels (the last two are printed leaflets).

The Bureau of Animal Industry has done wonderful work in tick eradication and in the prevention of hog cholera by the use of hog cholera serum. It has material for distribution on these subjects and has prepared motion pictures which have been widely used and which may be obtained from the Motion Picture Laboratory of the Department. It has also, for the use of those who are interested, fine pictures of the different breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, etc. These could be very effectively used as posters in rural districts.

The effort to adapt the findings of Department workers to every type of the citizenry of our country is furthered also by the writing of special articles in popular and readable form, well illustrated, covering a wide range of magazines. The number of such articles sent out every week is truly surprising but still more surprising is the range which the magazines publishing this material cover. Thus articles will be found in the city dailies, in banking magazines, in trade, business, health and municipal journals, as well as those on sociological and economic subjects, and women's magazines.

The Press Service of the Department gets out regular and special press releases which go to the newspapers and are given wide circulation by them. The Foreign Language Information Service with headquarters in New York prepares material for a large number of foreign owned newspapers in all parts of the country. It uses a great deal of the material provided by the Department of Agriculture and serves as an excellent means for reaching farm people of foreign birth. The report of this part of the work of the Press Service has sometimes shown that as many as seventy different articles have appeared

more than four hundred times in a single month thru the Foreign Language Information Service.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics issues a great deal of mimeographed material. Its purpose, however, is somewhat different from that of most of the bureaus of which we have been speaking, whose mimeographed material is an attempt to put into popular form the technical work of the bureau. The mimeographed publications of the Bureau of Agriculture Economics on the other hand are issued primarily to make available more quickly than would be possible by means of print the economic data, both foreign and domestic, collected by this bureau. I shall not undertake to describe this material as it is very extensive, but would suggest that any of you who are interested write to the Bureau asking for the list of periodical reports relating to crops, markets and agricultural economics. This is constantly revised and kept up to date.

The Department also issues various serial publications. Those issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, among which are Foreign Crops and Markets and the Foreign Service Reports will be found listed in the pamphlet just referred to. The Main Library of the Department of Agriculture issues a monthly entitled *Agricultural Library Notes*. This was designed primarily to offer a medium of communication between the Department Library and the libraries of the various state agricultural colleges. It has, however, been found useful also by various public and special libraries as it contains notes of new agricultural material of various kinds, and a selected list of the principal mimeographed publications issued by the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture each month. This list has been unusually well received as there has never been any attempt to make a comprehensive list of the mimeographed publications of the Department. It may be well to say at this point that these publications were first designed as preliminary only to the printed bulletin or report of some sort. The greater promptness, however, with which they can be gotten out has made them more and more popular and they have made a place for themselves. There are still some preliminary reports issued; some of these will later on be printed. Many of them, however, will never be issued in any other way.

The selected list of these mimeographed publications issued each month in *Agricultural Library Notes* should therefore be carefully checked by librarians interested in this material. Among other serial publications which are being found increasingly useful are two mimeographed lists issued by the library of the Bureau of Plant Industry. One consists of articles in current magazines on botany and the other a similar

list on agronomy. The entries on these lists are made in such a form that the sheets can be clipped and the separate entries of special interest to the investigator can be pasted on 3" by 5" cards. This enables a scientist who is specializing in some one particular subject to keep up with the current literature on that subject with the minimum expenditure of effort on his own part. The library of the Bureau of Public Roads has a similar list which is circulated to the men in that bureau. These lists also have been found useful in decreasing the very heavy circulation of periodicals in those bureaus. Many of the workers who formerly felt it necessary to see all of the current magazines relating to their subjects are now willing to consult these lists and request only the issues of the periodicals which contain articles of especial interest.

As stated in the beginning the mimeographed publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been described because there was not sufficient time either to prepare or present an adequate description of those of other government departments. It is believed that the work done by this Department is typical of that done in the other departments. Much lost motion could be saved if librarians and others were more familiar with the pamphlet entitled *Guide to U. S. Government Publications*, by W. I. Swanton, Bureau of Education, Bul. 1913, no. 2.

It is hoped that this sketchy outline of the work of one Government Department in adapting the data it collects to the needs of various types of citizens may help librarians not in government service to realize how earnest and sincere is the effort of those working for the government to make the vast amount of information the government has, available to everyone. The more points of contact which can be established with sources of accurate information the better it will be for the promotion of intelligent public opinion. It is sometimes a very small thing that awakens the mind and sets it to using its energy in accumulating and applying knowledge. The world about us is surging with energy and one method of applying this so as to make it creative and productive instead of destructive is to establish with as many persons as possible points of contact with the sources of accurate information. We should never forget that it is the individual after all that matters and no work that we can do is more worthwhile than to serve the individual adequately and completely when the opportunity comes. We should try to attain a "workmanlike competence in translating science into phraseology within the comprehension of the ordinary person and in assisting people to apply science in such a way as to secure results." The work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which we have been describing is designed to this specific end.

The Year in the Library Schools

Pratt Institute School of Library Science

THE school varied its usual spring itinerary by going thru New York State instead of to Philadelphia. We visited five college libraries: Vassar, Colgate, Syracuse University, Rochester University, and Cornell; six public libraries, including a small village library at Millbrook, N. Y., a small town library,—that at Poughkeepsie,—and the library systems of Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester, the New York State Library and Library School, and the supply house of Gaylord Brothers. We are seriously considering adding this to our circuit of library tours, so heartily were we bidden to come again and so valuable did the experience prove.

By the readjustment of the time usually given to practical work in the third term, about twenty hours have been added to the class-room schedule, making possible expansion in several courses, notably book selection, history of printing, and library administration.

The interchange of courtesies between our school and that of the New York Public Library has included co-operation in bringing as lecturers Dr. Herbert Putnam and Prof. A. S. Root, the extending to our students the opportunity to attend the several second-year courses in New York, a privilege of which eight availed themselves, and the usual exchange of lectures in the spring,—our class attending Mr. Reece's course on library buildings and the New York School coming here for Mr. Stevens's lectures on the history of libraries.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*

Drexel Institute School

THE year 1925-26 of the Drexel School of Library Science represents the first year under the new admission requirements which make a bachelor's degree from an approved college a prerequisite for matriculation. With this change in standards the class numbered only eighteen students—Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Province of Quebec, Canada, and Hanover, Germany being represented. The students represent the following colleges: Bishop's, Bryn Mawr, Carroll, Haverford, Hood, Rutgers, Smith, Wellesley, Wells, Wilson, Swarthmore, and the University of Delaware and George Washington University. The comparatively small class has produced a spirit of informality and a feeling for the spirit of library work. Stress is placed on individual work and the student is encouraged

towards research. Drexel has granted full graduate privileges to the students.

Owing to the fact that this is the A. L. A. anniversary year in Philadelphia the students have had the opportunity of meeting many notable members of the library profession who have come to Philadelphia on A. L. A. affairs.

The outstanding work of the year possibly has been the attention paid to high school libraries. Miss Martha Wilson of Springfield, Illinois, spent the month of April at the School giving an intensive course on high school library work, supplemented by Miss Mildred Pope on the high school library and Miss Edith C. Moon on the work of the public library with the high school students, and the class had the pleasure of hearing Miss Mary E. Hall, justly considered the dean of high school librarians. These lectures will be followed by a Summer School of Library Science for High School Librarians, July 6 to August 13. Miss Marion Lovis, acting supervisor of school libraries of Detroit, will be in charge.

ANNE WALLACE HOWLAND, *Director*

Carnegie Library of Atlanta School

FOR the needed increase in the maintenance fund for 1926 the School received \$7500 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York which was conditioned upon the School's securing the balance of the budget required. To meet this the City made a direct appropriation of \$1287.50. The Graduates Association also pledged a sum to be spent on additional equipment, and \$1060 has been given by the graduates for this purpose. Mrs. Winifred Lemon Davis was made principal of the School following the resignation of Mrs. Susie Lee Crumley Howard. Another addition to the faculty was Mrs. Vera Southwick Cooper who assumed the duties of secretary and reviser.

In November the School was affiliated with Emory University. The work in the Library School will be recognized as a fifth year of university work and Emory will award the certificate for the completion of the course. The new university library affords a practice field and laboratory in addition to that in the public library. The conditions of affiliation apply to six of the present class who hold an A. B. degree.

Proposed changes for 1926-1927 are: Only those applicants who have a degree from an accredited college will be considered eligible to the School; and another full time instructor will be added.

The regular instruction has been supplemented by lectures from specialists on subjects

related to librarianship, enriching the course and bringing the students into touch with current professional points of view. Closely supervised practice work in the public library system and that of Emory University illustrating distinct activities have also been stressed in the present semester.

For a number of weeks from February to the middle of May, intensive recruiting for library work has been carried on by Miss Barker and Mrs. Davis. Eighteen accredited colleges were visited, where the student body was addressed, or the senior class members, followed by personal conferences. These colleges were in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida. Previous to the visits members of the senior class were circularized by letter, and printed leaflets briefly explanatory of library work and training.

The present class of fourteen students were graduated June 5. The commencement address was delivered by Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of Williams College.

WINIFRED LEMON DAVIS, *Principal*.

St. Louis Library School

THE school year of 1926 began with twenty-six students registered for the general curriculum, three of whom have discontinued the course; and seven for the training in library work with children, a special curriculum offered this year for the first time. Three of these are taking the children's course as post-graduate work, one having taken the general course at the Western Reserve Library School and two at our own school.

The states represented by these students are Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. The residents of St. Louis, two are natives of England and Italy.

The new entrance requirement of college work that began with this school year has brought satisfactory results. The minimum requirement, in general, calls for the completion of at least such work as would be accepted for admission to the sophomore year of an approved college or university. Fourteen, however, of the students are college graduates, two of these having the additional degrees of M.A. and B. S. in agriculture.

The new courses in library work with children are in charge of Miss Alice I. Hazeltine, Supervisor of Children's Work in the St. Louis Public Library. The first year's work is a curriculum which consists of twenty-three hours of general library science, and ten hours of special work which include book selection for children, history of children's literature, story-telling, administration of library work with children, library work with schools and child psychology.

The post graduate course combines the ten hours of special work with a three-quarters time position in the library. Professor John A. McGeoch, assistant professor of psychology in Washington University, St. Louis, was secured as instructor in child psychology and the principles of education for the children's course.

Mrs. Harriet Price Sawyer, principal of the School, is spending a year's leave of absence travelling abroad. She has spent the winter in France and Italy, visited many galleries and libraries and collected a great deal of interesting material. Mrs. Gertrude Gilbert Drury, for many years chief instructor, took Mrs. Sawyer's place as acting principal and Mrs. Mary Jewett Gilbert was appointed to the faculty for the year.

Plans for next year anticipate a larger class, as we hope to accommodate thirty-five or forty students.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Director*.

University of Wisconsin School

THE Library School of the University of Wisconsin has been duly accredited by the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship. Our associations with the University having been established on a firm basis for many years, no changes in that connection were necessary to bring the school into conformity with the recommendations of the Board.

A class of thirty-four has carried thru the work of the year. The make up of the class, in scholastic preparation is as follows: Graduates, 12; seniors, 6; juniors, 7; sophomores, 3; freshmen, 6.

A change in the faculty brought Miss Agnes King, formerly of the Texas Library School to fill the position of instructor in reference, trade bibliography, and school libraries, left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Winifred L. Davis. Miss Dagne Borge, 1925, succeeded Miss Helen A. Rockwell as junior reviser. The work of the faculty has been supplemented, as is customary, by lectures from members of the University Faculty, Professors Paxson and Fish in history, Professor Dittmer in sociology, Professor Beatty on continental fiction, Professors Bleyer and Aurner on publicity, Professor C. C. Certain on school libraries, and others. Mr. Frank K. Walter of the University of Minnesota library spent a week at the school giving an intensive course in library printing and binding. Among other outside lecturers whom the class were privileged to hear were Mr. Harold L. Leupp, of the University of California, Mr. W. J. Hamilton of Gary, Ind., Miss Emily V. D. Miller of the *Booklist*, Miss Zona Gale, Miss Miriam Carey of the Minnesota State Board of Control, Mr. George P. Hambrecht, and Mrs. Alfred Harcourt.

In addition to the usual practical every day working out of library principles in Wisconsin libraries, field practice offered some interesting problems: a university library to be reorganized; \$2000 worth of new books to be accessioned, classified, and cataloged and made ready for the shelves in one small library; a bequest of museum material, including a valuable collection of books on ornithology to be classified (involving an expansion of the Decimal classification), plans for the moving of a library from one building to another—from these and from other problems faced and conquered under the direction of the faculty visitors, the students returned with a new conception of the opportunities and responsibilities of the profession they have chosen.

The outstanding social event of the year was the celebration in connection with the annual May Day, of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the school. An evening lecture at which the school presented Professor John T. Frederick of the University of Iowa, editor of the *Midland*, to an audience of about 300 friends of the school and interested townspeople, and a May Day breakfast were the features of the celebration.

At this writing, May 29, all of the students of this year's class are placed for the coming year; registration for summer school is closed, with thirty students enrolled for the regular course and fifteen for the Teacher librarian course; and one half of the candidates for the Class of 1927 have been accepted on the graduate basis, with other candidates for entrance on college credit under consideration, and many applicants waiting to take the entrance examination on June 11.

MARY EMOCENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library

TWENTY-EIGHT students will graduate from the Los Angeles Library School in June. During the year the course of study was reorganized to conform as far as possible to the recommendations of the Board of Education for Librarianship. Class and laboratory hours were correlated and systematized into two semesters. This allowed some opportunity for specialization and the majority of the class elected courses in children's work or advanced cataloging. More hours were given to the study of children's books than in other years, Miss Ward conducting a general course in the first semester, required of those not expecting to be children's librarians, and Miss Mooney an intensive course of two semesters, supplemented by Mrs. Case's course on the administration of children's rooms. The teaching of government documents,

a part of the second semester's course in reference was modified somewhat. Certain bureaus and offices of one department were assigned to each student for intensive study, in the hope that familiarity with the publications of at least one department would arouse interest in the publications of the government as a whole. Class reports illustrated by distinctive documents summarized the results of individual research.

The spacious quarters in the new building of the Public Library will allow expansion in the size of the student body and of the student collections. A suite—lecture, study, typing and committee rooms, faculty and principal's offices—equipped with new and specially designed furniture, will provide attractive setting for the intellectual stimulus planned for the students.

The School will continue to offer the basic one year course preparing especially for public library work, with elective courses for those who wish to specialize. Judging from the applications on file, the majority of the students next year will be college graduates. Some provision, however, will be made for the students who are not college graduates but have an equivalent background in library experience.

MARION HORTON, *Principal*.

University of Washington Library School

THE year just closing has been a very gratifying one for the School of Library Science of the University of Washington. The class now finishing is quite the largest graduated from this school where large classes have never been sought. There are thirty-five members, twenty-two of whom entered as university graduates, and the rest as university seniors. Without disparaging any former class, it is safe to say that this one has shown a higher average of excellence than any previous one of those entering, and a smaller percentage have withdrawn for lack of ability to proceed successfully with the work than from any other class.

Eighty per cent of the students had, on the first of May, received appointments to library positions for next year, and all at fair salaries. Prospects for next year's class in both numbers and quality are unusually good.

Our faculty remains unchanged from what it has been for the past two years, but we are almost sure of adding one full time instructor at the beginning of the coming year, which will give ample staff for a one-year curriculum with no specialized lines.

Mr. Charles W. Smith, B.L.S. Illinois, associate librarian of the University Library, and a member of the Library School teaching staff from its beginning, has just been promoted to

a full professorship of library science, a well deserved promotion.

A large proportion of students entering the library school have done their academic work in this university, which gives certain advantages that we are utilizing to excellent purpose. If the entering freshman plans ultimately to take the library science curriculum, or if he reaches that conclusion in the middle years of the academic curriculum, the Dean of the Library School becomes his registering officer. This means that we can select for him, out of the entire university curriculum, those courses that will best fit him for efficient library service.

We find that many of our students who have taken their academic studies elsewhere, or who, late in their academic curriculum here, select the library school curriculum, come to us well loaded with undergraduate studies having relatively little value in library service, and without those courses of supreme value to the librarian.

We think pre-library registration by the Library School faculty is of very great value to the student and ultimately to efficient library service. For those who select library science as a major or as a fifth year early in their college course, or before entering college, we have planned advisory curricula in both the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Science. In each of these the student is advised to select basic or comprehensive courses in many fields, rather than specialization in any one.

WILLIAM E. HENRY, *Dean.*

Riverside Library Service School

BEGINNING with this year the Long Course of the Riverside Library Service School was changed from eleven months to correspond more nearly to the academic year. The course is now planned to begin early in January and end in mid-August, the first twenty-four weeks of the course being of six days each of combined lectures and practice. The practice work includes all departments of public library service as represented in our own institution and the service of the country library, conducted here by the public library in a separate department.

This year, for the first time, arrangements were made to insure each student a week's practice in each of some two of the three special libraries located at Riverside, the library of the Riverside Polytechnic High School and Junior College, that of the Citrus Experiment Station and School of Tropical Horticulture of the University of California and that of the Southern Sieras Power Company, one of the major hydro-electric companies, with its general offices at Riverside. Thus each graduate now has experience in four types of libraries.

The co-operation of a number of faculty members of the Riverside Junior College has been

secured to give lectures on the great books in their various fields of instruction.

The change of plan involved the dropping of the ten weeks winter session which did not have sufficient attendance to justify the expense. The summer session has, however, been lengthened from six to eight weeks and in addition to the courses usually included, there are offered this year, outside the regular eight weeks curriculum, three special courses, one on the cataloging and reference use of government documents by Caroline Wandell of the New York Public Library; one on special and business libraries by Margaret Hatch, librarian of the Standard Oil Company at San Francisco; and one on modern languages for catalogers (German, French, Italian and Spanish) by Charles F. Woods, librarian and director of the School. These courses are required of all long course students but only open to such others as show proper qualifications.

Enrollment for the summer session was nearly complete before publication of the announcement in April, while the enrollment for the long course beginning next January, is complete at this writing, May 22nd. The school has not been able to meet nearly all demands for assistance made upon it.

CHARLES F. WOODS, *Director.*

University of Michigan Courses in Library Science

THE Faculty of the new Department of Library Science in the University of Michigan, which begins its work of instruction in September 1926, will be comprised of the following members:

Professor William W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, Director of the Department. Mr. Bishop will have general supervision of the work of the Department, and will in addition offer a course giving a general introduction to librarianship.

Professor Sydney B. Mitchell, now associate librarian of the University of California and director of its Library School. Mr. Mitchell will give instruction in book selection and ordering, and in library administration, with special emphasis on the administration of college and university libraries. He will also conduct a seminar for graduate students.

Professor Margaret Mann, who comes from two years service in the *École de Bibliothécaires*, in Paris. Miss Mann's work in the United Engineering Societies Library in New York, at the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, and at the University of Illinois Library School is too well known to require description. She will have charge of the undergraduate and graduate work in cataloging and classification, and in addition will probably offer to graduate students a

course in the cataloging of public documents.

Miss Mary Eunice Wead, now assistant custodian of the William L. Clements Library of American History at the University of Michigan, and formerly curator of rare books in the University of Michigan Library. Miss Wead is now in London, working at the Public Records Office and the British Museum in furtherance of her historical studies. She will have charge of the instruction in reference work, and will assist Miss Mann in the courses in cataloging and classification.

Miss Edith Thomas, in charge of the Library Extension Work of the University of Michigan, will give a course on the acquisition, care, and use in libraries of ephemeral material; and another course on the organization and special problems of high school libraries.

In addition, there will be certain other courses given by members of the present staff of the University Library. Further, there will be open to students of Library Science special courses in public documents, given in the Department of Political Science; on bibliography of English literature, and chemistry, given in the English and Chemistry departments; and a course on the history of early printing, to be given by Dr. R. G. Adams, custodian of the William L. Clements Library of American History.

Requirements for admission to both graduate and undergraduate work were set forth in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of May 15. It can be definitely stated that properly qualified students whose work is successful will be able to secure the degree of Master of Arts in Library Science at the end of one year of graduate work. Of course, such students must have had the first year in an approved library school, as well as the degree of bachelor of arts from an approved university.

Correspondence and inquiries regarding this work should be addressed to William W. Bishop, librarian, General Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Columbia, Albany and New York Schools

IN CONNECTION with the announcement of the new School of Library Service at Columbia University in our number for May 15, p. 476-477, appeared brief notes on the New York State and New York Public Library schools both of which will be merged in the new school. As already announced Dr. Charles C. Williamson will be director of the school with the rank of professor of library administration. Other members of the faculty are Ernest J. Reece, since 1917 principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, who will be associate professor of Library admin-

istration; John S. Cleavinger, for the past three years director of the Public Libraries of Saginaw (Mich.) and previously associate in library science at the Illinois Library School, becomes associate professor of bibliography; Mary L. Sutliff, instructor at the Library School of the New York Public Library since its opening in 1911 and formerly instructor at the Albany school will be assistant professor of bibliography; Isabella K. Rhodes, since 1921 instructor at the Albany school, will be assistant professor of cataloging, and Edna M. Sanderson who has been vice-director of the New York State School for the last seven years becomes assistant to the Director and assistant professor of library administration.

Mr. Howson and Miss Mudge of Columbia library and Professor Root of Oberlin are to be lecturers on book-buying, bibliography and history of printing respectively, and several other librarians will serve as special lecturers or have charge of elective courses.

Accredited Library Schools of 1925-1926

Measured by the standard adopted by the A. L. A. Council the library schools accredited by the Board of Education for Librarianship fall into the following classes:

Advanced Graduate Library Schools: No existing school meets these standards.

Graduate Library Schools: Department of Library Science, University of California; Drexel Institute School of Library Science; University of Illinois Library School; New York State Library School; Simmons College School of Library Science one year program for college graduates (called C II).

Senior Undergraduate Library Schools: Simmons College School of Library Science four year program (called C I); University of Washington Library School.

Junior Undergraduate Library Schools: Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library; Library School of the New York Public Library; Carnegie Library School, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; Pratt Institute School of Library Science; St. Louis Library School, St. Louis Public Library; School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, and Library School of the University of Wisconsin.

Carl H. Milam, A. L. A. Executive Secretary, will represent the Association at the international congress of librarians and bibliophiles at Prague, Czechoslovakia, and will make other European visits in the interests of the Association.

Dewey Expansion for Foreign Relations

By BRONISLAW REITMAN

THIS study of the development of the foreign and international relations, involving the number 327 in the Dewey Classification, has been attempted as an aid in classifying the material on this subject for the Reference Service on International Affairs of the American Library in Paris.

The expansion has been developed as a result of information gained during my practice work in the Reference Service, and selected reading and research on the subject of foreign relations. The course in classification at the Ecole de Bibliothécaires in Paris, under the direction of Miss Margaret Mann, has furnished the base for the study.

I have tried to respond to the needs of this special institution by considering its special character. This explains the viewpoint from which this classification has been treated.

The Reference Service on International Affairs is not a library for the scientific study of the subject, it is rather an observation station where documents and archives on international life are collected to show the development of political and economic activities since the war.

It has been found necessary to separate the facts from their legal and theoretical interpretation by means of the classification, because the facts are of the greatest importance in this library. Therefore the number 327 has been made to include the facts only, while the documents relating to the subject from the legal point of view are classed in 341: International law. And likewise it may be of interest to an institution of this kind to group here as well some correlated questions even if they be classed by their signification rather than by their subject. I have for this reason considered the number 327.13 for such books as Delaisi's "Oil, Its Influence on Politics," in preference to 330 or 382, and the number 327.193 in preference to 384. The same is true in the number covering International Co-operation: The numbers 327.34-3422 are used for the general question, while the works relating to a definite subject of co-operation are classed with that subject.

From the technical point of view the present classification has been based on Manuel du Répertoire Bibliographique Universel de l'Institut International de Bibliographie. Certain numbers (327.3 = .32) as well as the symbols used by the Institut have been adopted here. The numbers 327.4 = .99, reserved for the relations between countries, may be easily extended by using the geographic tables furnished by the Institut.

- 327 International relations. Foreign policy.
327.1-39 general only, non limited by country. Use geographical division.
327.4-99 for determinate cases.
See also 341 International law.
341.6 International arbitration.
172.4 International ethics.
International treaties, conventions, see 341.24.
- .13 Economic factor in international relations.
See also 330 Political economy.
327.183 Economic functions of consuls.
- .133 382 Foreign trade.
Economic interests of sovereign states, their influence on international relations.
See also 336.3 Foreign loans.
338(...) Economic undertakings in foreign countries.
- .17 Diplomacy.
Collections of diplomatic documents and correspondence published by Foreign Offices.
See also 341.7 Diplomatic law.
- .172 Secret diplomacy.
- .18 Consular service.
See also 341.8 Consular law.
- .183 Economic functions of consuls.
See also 327.13 Economic factor in international relations.
- .19 Means of international communication.
Importance and utility.
- .193 Technical means.
Telegraph, cable, wireless.
See also 384.
- .194 Universal language.
See also 408.9 Esperanto.
- 327.2 International differences. Conflicts.
See also 341.61 Arbitration on international conflicts.
341.3 Law of war.
- .23 Irredentism
- .232 ... racial, linguistic.
- .233 ... Territorial. Claims to territories possessed in the past.
- .24 Boundaries.
- .241 Natural boundaries.
- .245 Strategic frontiers.
- .3 Internationalism. International movement.
- .31 Legal internationalism. See 341.
Manifestation of May first.
See also 331.81 Duration of work.
331.817 Labor festivals.
- .32 Internationale des travailleurs.
See also 331.91 International organization and reglementation of work.
335 Socialism and communism.
- .34 International administrative cooperation.
- .341 ... public.
- .3414 ... non-political.
for special topics: public international unions, commissions, bureaux, see subject.
e.g. ... Customs union.
385 Postal union.
- .342 ... private. Unofficial international associations.
for special topics see subject.

- e. g. 010.6 Intern. Institute of Bibliography.
 796 Olympic games.
 361 Red Cross.
 .3422 . . . cultural and humanitarian.
 327.3(. . .) International movements of races.
 .3(=3) Pangermanism
 .3(=7) Panamericanism.
 .3(=918) Panslavism.
 .3(=924) Zionism.
 .4.99
 Subdivide geographically. For political relations between two states use geo-

- graphical numbers of these states in their numerical order.
 e. g. 327 (43:44) Relation between Germany and France.
 327.73 Policy of U. S.
 .4 Concert of Europe.
 See also Balance of Power.
 Paneurope 327.401.
 .474 Baltic states.
 .497 Balkan question.
 .502 Far-East.
 .7 Concert of America.
 See also 327.3(=7) Panamericanism.

Seagoing Libraries

PROBABLY in circulation and certainly in mileage the American Merchant Marine Library Association ranks first as a traveling library. One thousand five hundred and sixty-eight ships received libraries last year, thirty-two coast guard stations and thirty-three lighthouses. The circulation from the 4,684 libraries lent amounted to 224,808 volumes. The net increase in book stock during the year was 108,444. Contributing to this total were selections from the 4,000 books collected by the Junior League of Baltimore, 54,000 from a statewide drive in Massachusetts, 6,000 from Cleveland (for the Great Lakes Office), 14,000 from New Orleans, 117,000 from New York, and 16,

000 from Philadelphia. Library service was maintained in 1925 at seven Dispatch Offices,—Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Sault Ste. Marie. Libraries have been sent to Seattle, Galveston, Mobile and Tampa to inaugurate service at those places. A Providence book drive collected books for an office at that port to open last March. Twelve offices will give service in 1926. The Dispatch Agent in charge of each Dispatch Office acts as librarian, visits ships, exchanges, libraries, and endeavors to learn the needs of the men and to furnish the particular books requested by them. The offices are controlled by the National Headquarters with the advice and support



YOUR PET, REFRESHMENTS AND BOOKS MAY BE ENJOYED SIMULTANEOUSLY AT THE
 PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE HIGH SEAS

of the local committees. All the books owned by the Association are considered as one book stock so that a library furnished at one port is exchangeable at any A. M. M. L. A. office.

Last season the Great Lakes Dispatch Office at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, lent 2,083 libraries containing 54,599 books, an increase of circulation of 10,000 volumes over the previous year. 393 ships, 31 Coast Guard Stations, and 32 light-houses received libraries. The office is in one of the government buildings at the Soo Locks. Libraries are exchanged night or day thruout the shipping season as the ships pass the office door on their way thru the locks. This service is largely supported by the Lake Carriers' Association. Packed libraries have been sent to Mobile, Tampa, and Galveston for ships that cannot be served by the New Orleans Office. The Seamen's Church Institute in Mobile and in Tampa and the West Gulf Branch of the Neptune Association in Galveston have been appointed A. M. M. L. A. Dispatch Agents. It is expected that in 1926 all American ships sailing from Gulf ports will receive libraries.

Many men going to sea use the Association's books for self-education. As one consequence, the Carnegie Corporation has voted an appropriation of five thousand dollars to the Association for the development and support of a supervised educational service for seamen.

From Paul J. Eranko, radio operator of the

S. S. *Artigas*: "This ship arrived in port today after a trip to the British Isles and we are anxious to get a new set of books in exchange for our former allotment. Our hearty appreciation is extended to you for the good set of books in this library. Several authors seem to be favorites aboard, but I will request the following works if they are in stock—'Kim,' 'Stalky and Co.,' 'The Light That Failed,' 'David Copperfield,' 'The Woman Thou Gavest Me,' and books by Conrad, Jack London, Ruskin and Browning. Many of the fellows want books on Philosophy so if possible we would appreciate some works of Aristotle and Socrates. Poems seem to be in vogue so send us what you may consider will satisfy the craving of an adventurous being. If possible please send a dictionary."

Another list, from Frank W. Armstrong, purser of the S. S. *City of Eureka*: "We are to sail Tuesday to be gone four months in the Mediterranean and Black Sea and would very much like to have our library changed. If possible to be furnished the following list of books is especially requested—'Quo Vadis', French Grammar, Italian grammar, 'This Freedom', Arithmetic, Algebra, 'Principles of Commerce' by Brown, Walton's 'Know Your Own Ship', Johnson's 'Ocean Transportation', Astronomy, Marine Insurance, Hendrick's 'Everyman's Chemistry,' Foreign Trade, Hart's 'We and Our History', Photography and a dictionary."

British County Libraries and the Carnegie Trust

WITH the last day of 1925 the Trustees of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust withdrew their offer to make capital grants for the establishment of county libraries, except in Ireland, where the offer still holds good until 1930. The only authorities which have not accepted the offer since it was made in 1920 are, in England, Lincolnshire (Holland), Rutland, and the Isles of Scilly,—Westmorland and the Isle of Wight having different schemes of their own; in Wales, Carmarthenshire, which adopted the Acts, but postponed action indefinitely, thus forgoing the grant; and in Scotland, Argyll. This means, the trustees point out in their twelfth annual report covering the year 1925, that the county library policy, to which the trustees committed themselves in 1915 on the recommendation contained in Professor Adams' report, and which so rapidly commended itself to general approval as to be embodied in the law of the land by the Scottish Education Act of 1918, and the Public Libraries Act of 1919, has extended, within the prescribed period, to 46 English, 11 Welsh, and 32 Scottish counties, or, roughly, 99 per cent of the total population not served in 1914 under the older Acts. Grants were promised during 1925 to Anglesey, Essex, Hereford, Huntingdon, Isle of Ely,

Isle of Man, Monmouth, Soke of Peterborough, Shropshire, Suffolk (East), Suffolk (West), Aberdeen, Banff, and Bute. The total disbursements of the Trustees on county libraries since 1915 will amount to £310,000, and there is still a small surplus, which will be used to give supplementary grants to counties which were not yet ripe for such grants in 1925.

With the last day of 1925 another important line of Trust policy came to an end, in the sphere of municipal libraries. At that time all promises in respect of which local authorities had taken no action lapsed in accordance with the intimation circulated in 1922. No further applications for building grants will be considered, but here also the Trustees have set aside substantial allocations for the purpose of stimulating and strengthening the libraries that already exist. In 1925 new library buildings were opened in Nottingham (Southern branch) and Airdrie (new central library). New buildings at Grantham and Gateshead were all but completed. In England and Wales there are apparently only one county borough, twelve municipal boroughs, and forty-eight urban districts now without public libraries. The total sum disbursed under this heading by Mr. Car-

negie and the Trustees is approximately two million pounds.

A limit has now been set to the support given the Central Library for Students. The Trustees will limit their subsidy to the years 1926-1929, in the hope that by 1929, if not before, the library will be recognized as a national service ancillary to the stationary service provided by the existing state libraries. The function of the Central Library is to act as a national reserve of the more expensive works on serious subjects, which are required by a comparatively small number of readers, and which, therefore, the small borough and county libraries cannot economically buy for themselves.

Among the miscellaneous library activities of the Trust may be mentioned special grants for work with the blind and deaf, prisoners, mercantile marine, lighthouses and lightships, and a three-year subsidy for the establishment of a thoroly comprehensive library under the auspices of the British Institute of Adult Education.

What Library Has These Books?

CAN any librarian tell where a copy of "Naval Scenes in the last War" (1812) may be obtained? This book, written by Moses Smith, who is supposed to have been on the Constitution in her engagement with the Guerrière, has not been copyrighted in the United States and it is not in the British Museum Catalog; presumably it was published privately. Rear-Admiral Elliot Snow, Room 2115, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., will be grateful for any help in finding this work which he believes will clear up some interesting historical incidents in connection with the War of 1812.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

We are very anxious to discover what libraries in the United States possess copies of this book:

The Debate in the South Carolina Legislature, December, 1830, on the Reports of the Committees of both Houses in favor of Convention, etc. Columbia: S. J. M'Morris, 1831.

May I request any library which owns a copy of this book to notify me at an early date?

I shall be glad to know also of any copies in the hands of private collectors. Perhaps some librarians may be able to locate such copies.

WM. W. BISHOP, *Librarian*
University of Michigan.

Paris Library School

THE Paris Library School has received from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a gift of \$37,500, for maintenance during the year 1926-1927, and the Association undertakes to secure funds from other sources to continue the work of the school for the two following years.

More Fairy Tales Indexed

THE request for a specific fairy tale is a very usual one in the children's room of a library and sometimes is a difficult one to meet. The child may never have read the story and has no idea where to look for it, or the familiar source may not be on the shelves. So he turns to the children's librarian with a definite reference question born of his own desire, which if she is able to answer does much to establish in the child's mind the fact that the library not only contains books but furnishes the key to unlock the storehouse.

The "Index to Fairy Tales" compiled by Mary H. Eastman of the Wilmington Institute Free Library has become a tool upon which to rely and the second edition just published is assured of its welcome.

The old edition published in 1916, analyzed wholly or in part about five hundred books; this number has been increased to about eight hundred, making a book almost twice the size of the first. It retains its old arrangement and plan of make-up.

Not only is this index almost indispensable for use with children, but it is equally valuable for certain adult patrons, the story-teller and the student of children's literature, and this because of the number of sources listed for many of the stories, the variants and parallels indicated by cross references and the helpful lists of stories under such subjects as Christmas and Easter.

J. G. v. C.

Reading: A Vice or a Virtue

"READING: A Vice or a Virtue? Notes and Adaptations by Theodore Wesley Koch" (Michigan State College and Northwestern University, 55p., illus.) is a booklet so attractive in appearance, with its convenient size, fine paper, clear typography, and many hitherto unpublished illustrations, that the question of moral values of the reading habit will probably go by the board with the average reader, or the infrequent one, until he has read it thru. Dr. Koch's "adaptations" have a cosmopolitan range, including Valéry Larbaud, Emile Faguet, Anton Chekhov, and Carl Hilty. Says Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Michigan State College, in his preface: "This booklet represents in itself a labor of love on the part of Mr. Koch, but it is also a token of a much larger service which he has rendered the Michigan State College as library consultant for the past two or three years." The work appears in two editions simultaneously, that published by Northwestern University with a preface by President Walter Dill Scott, and the Michigan State College edition containing President Butterfield's foreword.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 15, 1926

THE arrangements for the semi-centennial conference go on apace, and it is gratifying that an appropriation of \$6,500 has been made by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, as provision for the care of foreign representatives while in attendance at the conference. The post-conference trip planned by Mr. Faxon would show our foreign visitors the leading libraries of the East, from Chicago to Boston, and the special train would give American representatives the opportunity to meet their foreign visitors on close terms. Representation from many foreign countries is already assured, but the main difficulty is in the fact that most foreign nations cannot spare funds for such purposes and foreign librarians are not persons of wealth. It remains for some practical philanthropist to come forward with a gift which will permit appropriations to help out in this direction.

IT may be true, as at parties, that far off guests are quite as sure as neighbors. Miss Wood has expressed her intention to come from China, despite paucity of funds, and what Miss Wood undertakes she usually accomplishes. There are other possibilities also from China, native librarians who will be especially welcomed. Altho Mr. Anasaki, librarian of the University of Tokyo is kept from the conference, to his regret, by the rebuilding of the university library, made possible by Mr. Rockefeller's generous gift, he hopes that arrangements may be made for some other representative from Nippon, as Japan is known to itself. Madame Haffkin Hamburger plans to be present as a representative from Russia and possibly Russia may also be represented by Mr. Voogman of the Odessa Public Library; while Czechoslovakia may send her leader in the popular library movement, Mr. Zivny, and Dr. Tobolka, librarian of her national assembly. Nearer home the British Library Association will be represented by its president, Mr. Guppy, and its secretary, Mr. Pacy, and the Scottish Library Association by its president, Mr. Orr, while Lord Elgin, chairman of the trustees, and Mr. Gorrie, chairman of the Library Committee, will represent the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and half a score of distinguished librarians have registered in advance. M. Roland-Marcel, administrator general of the largest library in the

world, has expressed a cordial desire to be present, and take opportunity to acquaint himself with American methods for his plans to bring the Bibliothèque Nationale to the front in administrative effectiveness, but here again the money question presents itself. It is understood that the Pope will appoint a representative of the Vatican Library, but otherwise little has been heard from Italy, nor has there been any definite word from Spain despite its leadership in many library developments. In view of the excellent representation of Germany in the book exhibits last year, it will be doubly regrettable if no adequate German representation is secured so that old ties may be renewed and new ones formed. The lively little country of Denmark sends us Mr. Drachmann of Copenhagen, and tho from other Continental countries no definite word has yet been received it is to be hoped the promise of world co-operation assured by a fully international gathering may be realized.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY is making its preparations for the development of plans for a graduate library school such as is indicated by the conditions of the Carnegie \$1,000,000 grant and justify the expectations that this liberality may rightly raise. Among the plans are provision for a separate building for the graduate library school in case some liberal benefactor for the university makes his appearance. Besides the graduate work which Chicago University plans for the future, there are immediate developments in library science at Ann Arbor, strengthened by the accession of teachers of experience. Other schools have raised their entrance requirements and are aiming at a higher type of instruction and a more comprehensive curriculum. Columbia, meantime, will be developing the consolidated library school, tho the present junior class at Albany will continue there until its graduation in the senior year. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Anderson for his initiative and to Mr. Wyer for his cordial co-operation in making the consolidated library school possible thru their recommendations to their respective boards. The name of the School for Library Service adopted by President Butler indicates a wide range of functions and may include relations with the book arts, in view of the importance of New York as a book publishing center.

Library Organizations

American Library Association MR. LANE ON THE VESTAL BILL

WITH hearings on Mr. Vestal's coalition copyright bill (H.R. 10434) concluded in April, and the opposition of education and science to its revolutionary proposal to control the importation of British publications unshaken, a triple attack is now being centered on the libraries' position. The publishers, printers and Authors' League are all propagandizing in our ranks in the effort to discredit the A. L. A.'s official spokesman. It is an old trick of familiar origin. The following answer of Mr. W. C. Lane, librarian of Harvard College, to one such appeal will give general satisfaction:

Harvard College Library,
Cambridge, Mass.
21 May, 1926.

Mr. Matthew Woll,
Vice-President, American Federation of
Labor,
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

I thank you for sending me a copy of your letter dated May 15, 1926, to Dr. M. L. Raney of Baltimore in regard to Section 30 of the Vestal Copyright Bill, in which you call attention to the provisions made for importing English editions of English books, the copyright in which has been assigned to an American proprietor. As a librarian I feel strongly that the importation of the original foreign edition, at least by libraries, should be permitted and should be hampered by as few troublesome restrictions as possible. A library naturally prefers and should be permitted to have the *original* edition of a work, rather than, or in addition to the reprint, since the reprint may or may not be a careful and complete one. I am glad to see that this is admitted in principle by Section 30 both for libraries and individuals, but you probably do not realize that the permission is virtually cancelled by the method of procedure instituted, which would be burdensome and annoying. Under the present law I can order freely for the Library from abroad without any previous inquiry, and can sign the oath for free entry at the Custom House with a perfectly clear conscience.

Under the Vestal Bill if it becomes law, the question must be raised in regard to every book which we see advertised or reviewed or which one of our professors wants us to buy—Is this an English or an

American book? (not *always* easily determined). If English, has the copyright for the United States been assigned to an American proprietor? and who and where is he? Sometimes we shall have even to consider whether copies of the American reprint have yet been deposited in the Copyright Office.

We must then order the English edition from the American importer, either directly or through a bookseller, and, if the book does not come promptly to hand, wait to see whether the importer "declines or neglects to agree to supply the copy demanded" at a reasonable price, and if such is the case and we order the book from our English agent, we must preserve satisfactory evidence of the failure to get it here to clear us of having acted illegally when we appear at the Custom House. Only after this shall we dare to order an English book from the source where we ought to be able to get it as a matter of course. But even this is not the end of the story. When a box of books reaches us from England we shall have to scan the invoice with care to discover whether any books published within the last fifty years or more come under the provisions of the law and whether we have acted within our rights. The Custom House officers will have to study the invoice with the same care if they are to fulfill the duties laid on them by the law, for if any mistakes have been made, it is required that the books shall be confiscated and destroyed. These are no slight or easily satisfied requirements, and they apply not only to new books but to any books of the last fifty years except second-hand or "used" books.

Looked at from the point of view of the American printer and the American copyright proprietor, the gain to them under the proposed regulations as a matter of business is trifling, and might, I should think, be even offset by the special correspondence involved. I am sure that these petty restrictions, of very slight importance to the American copyright proprietor and of practically no value to the printing trade, but very annoying to the librarian, should be dropped in the interest of simplicity. I hope that librarians will insist with all their strength that no new complications be introduced.

Very truly yours,

WM. C. LANE.

Action at the present session is most unlikely, but alert librarians will lose no opportunity of keeping Mr. Vestal and the other members of the House Committee on Patents aware that we expect no abrogation of the privilege enjoyed by education the world over of securing authorized foreign originals without interference from anybody.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Chairman*,
CARL L. CANNON,
ASA DON DICKINSON,
HILLER C. WELLMAN,
PURD B. WRIGHT,
A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

Ontario Library Association

THE annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association held in Toronto on Easter Monday and Tuesday was most interesting and varied.

On Monday afternoon four Ontario authors spoke about their own books. Miss Mabel Dunham of Kitchener told of her grandfather's experiences as a Mennonite immigrant from Pennsylvania settling in Waterloo county. These stories heard in her childhood gave her the inspiration for "The Trail of the Conestoga." "Hansen" was explained to us by its author, Augustus Bridle. It typified, he said, the foreign born Canadian who is no less devoted to the land of his adoption than the native born. Another tale of the early Scotch pioneer "Duncan Polite" was beautifully pictured to us by its author, Marian Keith (Mrs. D. C. MacGregor). Arthur Heming, the well known illustrator demonstrated to us how he obtained the unique effects of his animal pictures. He had not intended to write, but had been forced to make his own books to suit pictures, the result being "The Drama of the Forest" and "The Living Forest."

Dr. E. A. Hardy's presidential address was scholarly and timely. Twenty-six years' vital connection with the Association enabled Dr. Hardy to speak with great interest on "A Half Century of Retrospect and Prospect."

The Association was most fortunate in having Mr. Charles F. B. Belden, A. L. A. President, deliver the evening address on the achievements and hopes of the A. L. A., outlining the present policy of the Association and the new financial campaign for endowments. Mr. Belden announced that Dr. George H. Locke, chief librarian of the Toronto Public Library had been chosen A. L. A. President for 1927.

Early in the second day's program a presentation of two water colour paintings by St. Thomas Smith was made to Dr. E. A. Hardy on his retirement from the office of secretary-treasurer to which he has given his untiring services since 1900. His valuable work for the Association was crowned this year in the pub-

lication of an anniversary volume, entitled "The Ontario Library Association: An Historical Sketch, 1900-1925." This little book is a fine example of Dr. Hardy's efficiency and great interest in the Association.

"Life Stories of Live Libraries" provided an interesting topic for the morning session. Rev. T. B. Howard of Listowel, and the Rev. D. L. Gordon of Agincourt, as trustees, and Miss Florence L. Cameron as librarian, spoke of their own experiences in library development.

Mr. W. O. Carson, inspector of public libraries for the Province of Ontario and member of the A. L. A. Adult Education Commission led the animated conference on "Adult Education and the Library." Round table conferences were held on children's work under the supervision of Miss Lillian Smith of the Toronto Public Library, and on book selection under Mr. Angus Mowat of Trenton, assisted by Miss Marjorie Jarvis of Toronto.

An exhibition of posters made by librarians was helpfully criticized by Mr. S. S. Findley.

The display of books and supplies for public libraries in the gallery of the Reference Library enabled out of town librarians to select books for purchase.

The officers for the coming year are: President: Fred Landon, University of Western Ontario, London: vice-presidents: Lillian H. Smith of Toronto, and H. T. Clarke, Belleville: secretary-treasurer: E. Blanche Steele, the Public Reference Library, Toronto.

E. BLANCHE STEELE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Boston Special Libraries Association

THE annual meeting of the Association was held on May 22 at the Farm and Trades School, Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor.

About thirty-five members and guests were met at City Point by the Farm and Trades School steamer and taken to the island, where the school band of thirty pieces were at the wharf to greet the party and escort it to the school building. At the Chapel, Supt. Swasey added his word of greeting and then the annual business meeting was called to order.

The following officers were elected for 1926-1927: President, Margaret Withington, librarian, Social Service Library; vice-president, Frederic A. Mooney, librarian, Dennison Mfg. Co.; secretary, Elizabeth Burrage, librarian, Administration Library, Boston School Committee; treasurer, Vaudry L. Voight, Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston; member of the Executive Committee, William Alcott, librarian, the *Boston Globe*.

The Secretary's report showed an average attendance at meetings thruout the year of fifty and that an average of forty-one had attended the suppers preceding the meetings. The report

of the Membership Committee showed twenty-nine new members added during the year. The Education Committee presented the results of a questionnaire on "Educational Work in Boston Special Libraries." The main heads covered were: Planned reading, special classes, library publications, abstracting of articles, special notices to individuals, bulletin boards and other educational work. Other committee reports were read and acted on.

Mr. Alcott, president of the Association, read a paper on the Farm and Trade School and an opportunity was given for the group to visit the various buildings of the school, and a picnic supper was held on the lawn.

Southwestern Library Association

THE Southwestern Library Association held its third biennial session at Tulsa, Okla., April 28-30, with seventy-five librarians and many representatives from book and supply houses present.

Miss Wilma Loy Shelton, University of New Mexico, in her opening address as President, stressed the need of more books in the southwest and the need of educating the public as to an adequate expenditure for libraries. The present rate is two to three cents per capita, whereas the A. L. A. advocates one dollar as a reasonable minimum for a modern library system.

In library extension work thruout the southwest, which was the theme of the convention, considerable progress was noted since the last report.

Arkansas reported that most of its public libraries had been established by women's clubs, only one library having been voted the state tax allowance, one-half of one mill. Several libraries receive definite appropriations, but all are inadequate. Most of them are supported by civic organizations; four have Carnegie buildings. Two new public libraries have been established recently, one at Texarkana, the other at Russellville sponsored by the Lions club. The work of state is carried on thru the Free Library Service Bureau in the State Department of Education created by law in 1921 by petition of the Federation of Women's clubs. The service includes package libraries and traveling library service to rural schools and whenever possible to individuals. Funds for books and for a trained librarian as field worker to visit libraries and advise are urgently needed in this state.

New Mexico.—A library law has been recently secured but so far the state has no library commission. The law is a modified plan of the Texas and California laws. The first experiment is being made in Santa Fé. A small library has been placed in every school in the county also. In Albuquerque the University library is con-

ducting a package library service. It has about fifty libraries, and three hundred and ninety-eight sets were sent out in 1925-26.

Texas has seven county libraries, one more is to be established, and has a state library commission with thirty-five traveling libraries and six new ones to be added. One thousand dollars a year is available for purchase of books for the blind, and a Loan Library Bureau and package libraries are in operation. The Tyrrell Public Library in Beaumont established thru the gift of Captain Tyrrell with the provision that the city should levy an annual library tax equivalent to one dollar, makes Beaumont the first city in Texas to comply with the A. L. A. recommendation.

Louisiana's report was of especial interest on account of the demonstration work being conducted by the League of Library Commissions. The state commission has organized one parish with library workers and a collection of books, and other parishes will be organized. Trained workers are needed to carry on the work. With this in mind summer courses in library science are being planned, the work under the auspices of the State university.

In *Oklahoma* rural community service has been promoted by traveling libraries. Last year 1182 libraries were sent. This year all suitable books were sent and there were fifteen hundred requests for books on file. This state is fifth in rank in library extension service. The work is being enlarged and developed to prepare the way to a state wide county library system. There are more club supported free libraries within the state than there were both free and public libraries in 1907, the year of the organization of the Oklahoma Library Association. Books for the blind and reference service are also features of the Oklahoma Library Commission under which all state work is conducted. The library at the State Penitentiary, also at the Girls' Industrial Home, have both been reorganized. Standards and ideals for the profession have been aided by the certification bill of 1925 passed by the state legislature.

The session closed by a humorous reading in costume entitled "What's the Use?" rearranged for the occasion, given by Miss Woodward.

Features of the meeting were Miss Bogle's "Where are we going?", a review of library service sponsored by the A. L. A., with a plea for universal library service at home and abroad; Mr. Judson T. Jennings' "The Need for Adult Education," pointing out that when sixty-three per cent of the children of the country do not pursue their studies beyond the eighth grade the library must promote further education; Mr. Ferguson's extolling the California county unit plan of library service, so that "the farmer in California has access to

the same books that are being read in Los Angeles"; the literature of Oklahoma by Mrs. W. J. Marable of Oklahoma City, and Arkansas authors by Julia Vaux of the University of Arkansas, both of which will be published in full; P. P. Claxton's address on reading and library service for all the people; and book-buying for Southwestern libraries, discussed by E. W. Winkler, of the University of Texas, who urged exchange of duplicates, and the preparation of a union list of printed books similar to union serial list published by the A. L. A.; "The Librarian as a Psychologist," by John Morris Evans, of Tulsa, who dwelt on the need of discovering the wants of patrons and unobtrusively supplying such wants; and "Advertising the Library," by Richard Lloyd Jones, editor of the *Tulsa Tribune*, a clear-cut, forceful, practical talk from the viewpoint of a newspaper man. "The library should not be like a mausoleum. The doors should look inviting. There should be comfortable chairs, in some climes a burning log. There should be a place for a man to put his hat. The librarian should be the friend of all and make the library a friendly workshop instead of a museum of antiquities. One reason people fight shy of a library is not knowing how to use it and their timidity prevents them from asking help."

A resolution was adopted asking the President of the University of Texas to recommend the reinstatement of the School of Library Science.

Social features were a drive thru the city and a banquet by the Chamber of Commerce, a reception by the women's clubs of Tulsa, and special music for the sessions. At the banquet the Association enjoyed more than a feast for the inner man. Between the courses Dr. Charles N. Gould, director of the Geological Survey of Oklahoma, discussed the relation of oil to modern civilization. This was followed by a paper on the literature of oil and gas by Miss Lundell, of Tulsa.

Officers elected for the next two years are: President, Mrs. J. R. Dale, secretary of the Oklahoma Library Commission; secretary, Virginia Fairfax, New Orleans, La.; treasurer, Ethel Simmons, Waco, Texas. State vice-presidents are: Texas, Octavia Rogan, Austin; Louisiana, Lillian Mitchell, Monroe; Arkansas, Frances O'Connell, Little Rock; Arizona, Estelle Luttrell, Tucson; Oklahoma, Cora Case Porter, Muskogee; New Mexico, Evelyn Shuler, Raton; Mexico, Juana Manrique Lara, Department of Mexican Education, Mexico City.

Invitations for the next meeting were received from Dallas, Texas, and Shreveport, La. The time and place were left to the action of the Executive Board.

Abridged from the report of

METTA M. WOODWARD, Secretary.

Kentucky Library Association

AT the seventeenth annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association, held at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, on May 13th and 14th, with the President, Fannie C. Rawson, presiding, the outstanding contribution was the opening talk by Mr. Edward Flaig, Jr., librarian of Centre College, Danville, on "Special Book Collections." He spoke of the important position collections occupy when they cover a special field, and altho we may be immediately interested in Kentuckiana, the collecting of material other than local history has a value of contrast as it reaches out to those of similar tastes everywhere. While there are many collections of interest in the state, he said, the one at Transylvania University, Lexington, is the most important, both in size and historic value. Much of Mr. Flaig's material was secured by means of a questionnaire sent to the librarians of the state, which, he stated, received careful consideration and prompt response. This is the initial effort of the Association in the preparation of a pamphlet describing special collections and stating where they may be found and to what extent they may be used by the public, the pamphlet to be added to from time to time as further information is acquired.

Fred B. Merrill, state forester, followed Mr. Flaig, speaking on the destruction and reconstruction of our forests, and the first session closed by Mr. Carl Milam, who presented the "Outlook for the Atlantic City Meeting and a Call for Membership," bringing a message of inspiration as to the future plans of the A. L. A. and its help for librarians.

After a delightful drive and dinner at the University, the evening session, held in the home of President and Mrs. McVey, was made enjoyable by Professor E. F. Farquhar's lecture, "Literature and Living."

On Friday morning came a round table discussion of labor saving devices, led by Margaret I. King, librarian of University of Kentucky, and her staff, of "The Misuse of Public Property," by Jennie O. Cochran, and "Binding and Binderies," presented by Elizabeth Caton, of the Kentucky Library Commission, with the assistance of a most illuminating chart. The Woman's Club of Lexington had charge of a most entertaining and instructive book review, Mrs. J. B. Miner, the leader, being assisted by seven other women.

Revision of the constitution is in progress.

Officers elected are: For two years: President, Margaret I. King, University of Kentucky, Lexington; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth Tunis, Danville; directors, Parmalee Cheves, Paducah, and Frank Kavanaugh, Frankfort. For one year: Vice-Presidents, Fannie C. Rawson,

Frankfort, and Euphemia Corwin, Berea College; directors, Margie Helm, Western State Normal, Bowling Green, and George T. Settle, Louisville.

New England College Libraries

THIS informal organization met at the Billings Library at the University of Vermont, Burlington, on May 28 and 29, with twenty-seven librarians from sixteen institutions present.

The opening talk was delivered by Harry Lyman Koopman of Brown University who had cataloged the library of George P. Marsh 1888-1902. The collection on the shelves of the room in which the meeting was held revealed the very wide scholarly interest of Mr. Marsh, who could not only read but write and speak fluently many modern languages, and, thus equipped, give superior service in the various diplomatic positions he held abroad, and be a splendid example of the best American scholarship and manhood.

Plans for the new library buildings at Dartmouth and Wesleyan were shown and discussed by Mr. Goodrich and Mr. James respectively. The Dartmouth building is to be of Colonial Georgian, and including seats in the stacks will seat one thousand. It is planned to have nine levels of stack floors to hold 450,000 volumes. The Wesleyan building is to be of the classic type designed by Mr. Henry Bacon and carried forward after his death by McKim, Mead and White. Seating room is planned for three hundred readers.

The first subject, "Is 'cost per student' a fair standard for comparison of college libraries in book and salary budget? If not, what is?", presented by Mr. Lewis of the University of New Hampshire, gave the results of a questionnaire to some fourteen New England colleges, and compared the results with the same information obtained by Professor Patton for Northwestern colleges in the March *Libraries*. The averages of the fourteen were as follows: Of the total library budget 38 per cent was used for books, periodicals and binding, 56 per cent for salaries. 6 per cent was used for labor, supplies and incidentals. Of the total institutional budget (including non-operating expenses) the average was 3.3 per cent. The per capita student cost for the total library budget was \$23.69. The per capita student cost for books, periodicals and binding was \$9.39. Professor Patton recommended \$10. The per capita instructor cost for total library budget was \$270. The per capita instructor cost for books, periodicals and binding was \$105. Professor Patton recommended \$120.

Such figures as these may be used as a good argument for the increasing of library funds in

individual institutions which come under the average.

The subject "Basis of Apportionment of Book and Magazine Funds to Different Departments" was presented by Miss McNeil of Middlebury, who asked for advice since she had no scientific method of obtaining a basis of apportionment. Usually the department most persistent secures the most money. The needs of a department should be considered in relation to the entire library, the amount needed for advanced work, and the amount needed for elementary works. In reply to the question as to whether periodicals could be secured out of library allotments, reports showed that this was done in two institutions for a period of two or three years, and then the subscriptions were transferred to a general periodical fund.

Discussion of "Bases for Academic Recognition of the Library Staff" was presented by Mr. Drury of Brown University, who reported that Columbia had given regular academic recognition to eleven members of its library staff, and that as a corollary to this academic recognition annuity benefits followed under the co-operative arrangement with the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. Partial recognition was also in force at Yale and Princeton. He recommended as the basis for such academic recognition: An academic degree, or very long experience in library work; a certain salary for each grade; for the present staff, after a three-year tenure; for new appointees, as may be determined, those of higher grade to be recognized at once, those of lower grades, after a three-year tenure; recommendation by the librarian thru the library committee to the corporation. A proposed schedule of relative rank might be: The librarian as professor; assistant librarian as assistant and later as associate professor; chiefs of departments as assistant professors; library assistants with more than \$100 a month as instructors; and library assistants with less than \$100 a month as assistants. No library present could report academic recognition or annuity benefit for their library staff.

Other topics were "Quiet in Study Halls," which seems to be taken care of by the student body, which expects to find in the library the quiet not found in the dormitory; "Adult Education with the Alumni," a matter requiring careful study and preparation; "Follow up Methods for Serials," a practical method for which will be described by Mr. Drury of Brown in a later number; "The Book Inventory," by no means, it appears, an annual event in most libraries, which have either no insurance for their books or a valuation varying between 40 cents and a dollar.

Library Book Outlook

A PLEASING variety of travel-books is presented by the new book-listing in that field during the past three weeks.

Travel-Charts and Travel-Chats, by Frederick L. Collins (914, Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.50), tells just what the author saw in each European city where he stayed, how much it cost him, and other valuable things about European travel. The Venture-Book, by Elinor Mordaunt (910, Century, \$3.50), narrates the adventures of a woman travelling westward from Marseilles, including the French West Indies, the Panama Canal, Tahiti, and the Far East. The Heart of Black Papua, by Merlin M. Taylor (919.5, McBride, \$3), is the story of an expedition into the heart of the country, where black magic still reigns, cannibals still "earn" their feather tufts, and snakes are trained to kill. Among the Bantu Nomads, by J. Tom Brown (916.7, Lippincott, \$6), is an illustrated account of forty years spent among the natives of Bechuanaland in South Africa. In Himalayan Tibet, by A. Reeve Heber and Kathleen M. Heber (915.1, Lippincott, \$6), is the record of twelve years in the topsy-turvy land of Lesser Tibet. On the Mandarin-Road, by Roland Dorgelès (915.9, Century, \$3), relates a Frenchman's travels, adventures, and observations in French Indo-China. Beyond the Baltic, by Alexander MacCallum Scott (914.7, Doran, \$4), describes the backlands of Europe once subject to the Czar. Florida, by Kenneth L. Roberts (917.59, Harper, 2.50), is still another book on the present Florida boom. Elizabethan Life in Town and Country, by M. St. Clare Byrne (914.2, Houghton-Mifflin, \$2.50), is of antiquarian interest, utilizing the literature of the Elizabethan age to make a delightful picture of Everyman in the sixteenth century.

History, particularly of present-day interest, is represented by such books as: What Is Civilization? (901, Duffield, \$2.50), a sort of national symposium, with contributions by Maurice Maeterlinck, Dhan Gopal Mukerji, Ralph Adams Cram, Chi-Fung Liu, and others; The International Anarchy, 1904-1914, by G. Lowes Dickinson (940, Century, \$3.50), which arraigns not the policy of this or that state, or the action of this or that man, but the whole system of international intercourse; Italy under Mussolini, by William Bolitho (945, Macmillan, \$2), a series of articles which the author was commissioned to write for the *New York World* in December, 1925; The Limitations of Victory, by Alfred Fabre-Luce (940.9 Knopf, \$4), an impartial survey of the origin and immediate causes and lessons of the War, which acquires

additional interest from its French authorship; and A Survey of International Affairs (1924), by Arnold J. Toynbee (327, Oxford Univ. Pr., \$8.50), a 528-page book, containing detailed information of the utmost value to the publicist, and a history of international movements and transactions during a limited period.

Among new biographical works may be mentioned the following: Dostoyevsky Portrayed by His Wife, edited by S. S. Kotliansky (Dutton, \$1.25), containing the most interesting and important passages from Mme. Dostoyevsky's "Reminiscences" and "Diary," together with other papers; Mape—the World of Illusion, by André Maurois (Appleton, \$2.50), consisting of biographical studies of Goethe, Balzac, and Mrs. Siddons, by the author of "Ariel"; The Verdict of Bridle-goose, by Llewelyn Powys (Harcourt-Brace, \$2.50), continuing the author's "Skin for Skin," and carrying on the narrative thru the years spent by Powys in the "American jungle"; Memoirs of Halidé Edib (Century, \$4), the autobiography of one of the most advanced of Turkish women, revealing the truth of present-day Turkish politics; Grace H. Dodge, Merchant of Dreams, by Abbie Graham (Womans Press, \$2), the biography of a leader in social movements, sometime national president of the Y. W. C. A.; The Rise and Fall of Jesse James, by Robertus Love (Putnam, \$2.75), a biography of America's most noted bandit, bank-robber, and train-robber; and Our American Cardinals, by James J. Walsh (Appleton, \$2.50), giving the life-stories of seven princes of the Roman Catholic Church who are revered by millions of Americans.

Vachel Lindsay offers a new, characteristic volume of his pictures and verse in *Going-to-the-Stars* (811, Appleton, \$2).

Lord Dunsany has a new volume of plays, entitled *Alexander and Three Small Plays* (822, Putnam, \$1.75). There is also a Second Series of J. A. R. Marriott's *One-Act Plays of To-day* (822, Small-Maynard, \$2), containing eleven more plays by British dramatists, supplementing the recently-published First Series.

In fiction we have Sinclair Lewis's new novel, *Mantrap* (Harcourt-Brace, \$2), a tale of a tenderfoot in the Canadian wilds; a new mystery-story by J. S. Fletcher, entitled *The Cartwright Gardens Murder* (Knopf, \$2); and *The Best Love-Stories of 1925*, compiled by Muriel M. Humphrey (Small-Maynard, \$2), supplementing the similar 1924 anthology of American magazine stories.

Miscellaneous new titles of interest include *The Arcturus Adventure*, by William Beebe

(591.9, Putnam, \$6), an account of the New York Zoological Society's first oceanographic expedition, which visited the Sargasso Sea and the region of the Galapagos; *The Making of the Modern Mind*, by John Herman Randall, Jr. (151, Houghton-Mifflin, \$3.50), a survey of the intellectual background of the present age; *In Darkest London*, by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton (396, Macmillan, \$1.75), a human document of socio-

logical and psychological importance, dealing with the woman in London who, penniless and homeless, tries to make a living; and *Music-Education in America*, by Archibald T. Davison (780, Harper, \$5), in which a Harvard professor discusses what is wrong with this education, and offers remedial suggestions.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

Brooklyn Public Library.

Among Librarians

SEVERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS OF APPOINTMENTS AND OTHER "PERSONALS" WILL BE FOUND IN CONNECTION WITH THE NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS P. 562-566.

Estelle H. Ashcraft, 1923 Wisconsin, resigns as high school librarian, Wausau, Wis., at the end of the school year, to accept a position with the Goodman Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of electric mining machinery, Chicago, for work in their special library.

Elsa de Bondeli, 1925 Pratt, assistant in the children's room of the Pratt Institute Free Library, has been appointed general assistant in the Morristown (N. J.) Public Library.

Verne Bowles, 1914 New York State, who has been acting as first assistant at the Flagler Memorial Library, Miami, Fla., since last October, will return to the Public Library, Tulsa, Okla., as head cataloger.

Maud A. Carabin, librarian of the Detroit Edison Company and president of the National Special Libraries Association, was married to Charles Leland Mann on May 22.

Dorothy M. Emmel, 1919 Pratt, assistant supervisor of work with children in the New York Public Library, appointed keeper of records at the Columbia University Library.

Esther M. Fredrickson, 1917 Wisconsin, who had spent some months working on the A. L. A. Survey, recently succeeded Jennie T. Schrage, 1918 Wisconsin, in the charge of the community service Branch of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission's Traveling Library department. Miss Schrage is spending several months abroad.

Ruth C. Haylett, 1923 Wisconsin, has resigned as librarian of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Milwaukee, to accept the librarianship of Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., her alma mater.

James Hinton, head of the English department of Emory University has been elected director of the libraries for that institution with regard especially to extension and enlarging of the book collection. Margaret Jemison remains librarian of the University, administering the main library.

Grace A. Littell who has been at the library

of St. Stephens College, Annandale-on-Hudson, becomes librarian of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., in September.

Margaret Mann who has returned from two years' work in teaching, cataloging and classification at the Paris Library School was welcomed in New York by representatives of the eastern catalogers' groups, including Miss Monrad of Yale and Mr. Currier of Harvard who brought the official welcome of the Boston group and of Mr. Belden, as A. L. A. President. Miss Mann in reply gave a bright, informal account of difficulties and delights in adapting American methods and tools to the very different needs of European, and particularly French, libraries, with many illustrations of points ranging from alphabetizing to psychology. Miss Mann is to write the A. L. A. textbook on classification and cataloging and joins the new library science department at the University of Michigan in the fall with the rank of assistant professor. See pages 565-6.

Amy L. Meyer, 1916 Wisconsin, formerly chief of the music division of the Detroit Public Library and recently librarian and editor at the Hotel Shelton, New York, has been appointed assistant in the music division of the New York Public Library.

Dora M. Pearson, 1922-23 New York State, who has been cataloging temporarily at the Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis, Tenn., has gone to the Cossitt Library in the same city as head classifier and cataloger.

Frank Hervey Pettingell, vice-president of the Board of Library Commissioners of the Los Angeles Public Library and one of the most active members of the Trustees Section of the A. L. A. died on May 8. A prominent citizen of Los Angeles, being long president of the Stock Exchange, during the almost ten years of his membership he placed at the service of the library his keen business judgment and practical common sense and took time to study quite closely the problems connected with the rapid expansion of the library system.

Katherine A. Searcy, 1907-08 New York State, has joined the staff of the Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, as assistant library hostess.

Hallie I. Shearer, 1922-23 New York State, has resigned as cataloger in the U. S. Department of Agriculture to become senior reference assistant at the Public Library, Detroit, Michigan.

Jean Urquhart, 1924 Pratt, assistant in the children's department of the Utica Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian of the Free Public Library at Nutley, N. J.

RECENT GRADUATES

ALBANY

Appointments of graduates of the Class of 1926 of the New York State Library School are as follows:

Helen H. Martin, senior assistant, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library; Annie R. O'Brien, assistant reference librarian, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.; Ruth S. Reynolds, assistant librarian, Whitman College Library, Walla Walla, Wash.; Edward F. Rowse, director, New York State Historical Society Library, Ticonderoga, N. Y. (Mr. Rowse resigned as chief of the History and Manuscripts Section of the New York State Library on June 1st); Fannie Tepper and Alice R. Willits remain at the New York State Library as assistants in the Catalog Department; Florence R. Van Hoesen, librarian, City Normal School Library, Rochester, N. Y.

Appointments of the Class of 1927 are: Dena Babcock, head of the Technology Department, Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich.; Frances N. Baker, librarian, High School Library, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Mildred A. Barr, assistant cataloger, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.; Ellen V. Butler, assistant, Kentucky Library Commission, Frankfort, Ky.; William H. Carlson, assistant for the summer, New York State Library, History and Manuscripts Section; Helen B. Chase, circulation assistant, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.; Hazel M. Crandall, librarian, Central High School Library, Omaha, Neb.; Rebekah B. Dean, assistant, Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn., (Miss Dean will spend the summer months at Dartmouth College Library as cataloger); Henrie-May Eddy, loan librarian, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; Sigmund von Frauendorfer, assistant for the summer months, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.; Ruth Hanchett, assistant, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.; Nina M. Keppel, branch librarian, Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.; Juanita Kersey, Nikoline F. Kjosness and Aura D. Wells, summer assistants, New York Public Library; Sister Marie Cecilia Marzolf, returns to the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul,

Minn., as librarian; Helen F. Northup, associate librarian, New York State Normal School Library, Buffalo, N. Y.; Margaret Ray, Branch and Catalog assistant, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio; Asgerd V. Skjonsberg, assistant cataloger, Haskell Oriental Museum, University of Chicago; S. Louise Smith, assistant cataloger, Public Library, Toledo, Ohio; Henry Graham Statham, assistant, reference department, New York State Library; Dorothy F. Ware, assistant, Hosmer Branch Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mary E. Wheatley, summer assistant, Marshall College Library, Huntington, West Va.; Helen J. Wylie, assistant, Iowa Historical Society Library, Iowa City.

ATLANTA

Carnegie Library of Atlanta School graduates of the Class of 1926 are to occupy the following positions: Georgie Brock Baker, librarian in charge of Package Library Division, Extension Department of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Mary Catherine Cooney, assistant, Reference Department, Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.; Maude B. Davis, librarian, Home Reading and Extension Department, Florida State College, Gainesville, Fla.; Della Dryer, cataloger, Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.; Isabel J. Erlich and Betty Hamilton, assistants, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Marion Grant, head of Circulation Department, North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.; Olivia Kent, general assistant, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.; Ozelle Rush, assistant, Winthrop College Library, Rock Hill, S. C.; Floy Sadler, assistant, Reference Department, Public Library, Tampa, Fla.; Jean Webb, substitute, Public Library, Norfolk, Va.

PRATT

Members of the Pratt class of 1926 have been appointed as follows: Eleanor Akin, assistant, Children's Department, New York Public Library; Laura A. Betts, assistant, Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa; Lucy G. Cooke, assistant cataloger, Duke University Library, Durham, N. C.; Margaret E. Critchfield, librarian, State Normal School, Danbury, Conn.; Lilius K. Dolan, assistant, catalog department, Yale University Library; Esther M. Evans, librarian, Muskegon (Mich.) High School and Junior College; Elizabeth W. Griggs, librarian, Lents branch, Portland, (Ore.) Library Association; Frances F. Haynes, and Berta C. McMurry, assistant librarians, Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee; M. Janie Henderson, assistant, cataloging department, Solubia University Library; Rebecca A. Herring, assistant cataloger, Duke University Library, Durham, N. C.; Lilian E. Lewis, assistant, children's department, Brooklyn Public Library; Clara L. Lockin, assistant, Los Angeles Public Library; Anna E.

Mohn, cataloger, American Telegraph and Telephone Company, New York; Leonore M. Naylor, assistant, Public Library, Utica, N. Y.; Anna L. Owen, assistant, reference department, Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa; Virginia E. Pearson, children's librarian, Portland (Ore.) Library Association; Lucile P. Reiner, senior assistant, circulation department, Public Library, Washington, D. C.; Ernsta Rothmaler, assistant cataloger, Pratt Institute Free Library; Alice A. Scott, hospital librarian, Public Library Rochester, Minn.; Lorene S. Wight, head cataloger, Grinnell College Library, Grinnell, Iowa; Elvira Williams, assistant, New York Public Library; Dorothy H. Woolsey, assistant, children's room, Pratt Institute Free Library.

ST. LOUIS

The twenty-three graduates of the general library science course of the St. Louis Library School have received appointments as follows: Louise Cheaney, branch assistant in the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Adelaide Gladden, in charge of the reference department of the Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.; Gladys Keys, in charge of branch department of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library; Marie Lowry, assistant librarian, Petersburg (Va.) Public Library; Ruth Seeger, bibliographical assistant in the Bureau of Educational Research of Ohio State University, Columbus; Tilton Wead, assistant librarian of the Jennie D. Hayner Library, Alton, Ill.; Ruth Black, Gladys Campbell, Mary Carretti, Lois Dodge, Ruth Edom, Georgia Cambrill, Lurline Godbey, Jane Johns, Eleanor Hasting, Virginia La Grave, Margaret McDonald, Mildred Moore, Marie Louise Pfeffer, Vivien Quentin, J. Mathilde Rollman, Marie Stanton, and Anita Welge have either permanent or temporary appointments in the St. Louis Public Library. One of those graduating from the first year course in Library Work with Children, Grace C. Murphy, has been appointed librarian of Traveling Libraries, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, Iowa. The other three have positions in the Children's Room of the St. Louis Public Library. They are Charlotte D. Conover, Annette Royle and Lois Tullis.

Three students are completing the post-graduate course in Library Work with Children. Of these Eloise C. Reder is to be children's librarian of the Carpenter Branch to be opened in the Fall, and Josephine B. Farrington, assistant to the supervisor of children's work, St. Louis Public Library. The third student does not wish a permanent appointment at present.

DREXEL

The following positions have been accepted by students of this year's class at the Drexel Institute School of Library Science: Mary E.

Bibby, librarian, Denver (Colo.) High School Library. Betty Bowker, reference assistant, Wilmington (Dela.) Institute Free Library. Alice R. Brooks, assistant librarian, Slippery Rock (Pa.) State Normal School. Margaret G. Cook, librarian, Trenton (N. J.) Junior High School. Alice S. Flinn, assistant, cataloging department, University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia. John B. Fogg, librarian, New Brunswick (N. J.) Free Public Library. Mary Gocher, first assistant, loan desk, and Elizabeth J. G. Gray, first assistant, cataloging department, Library of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

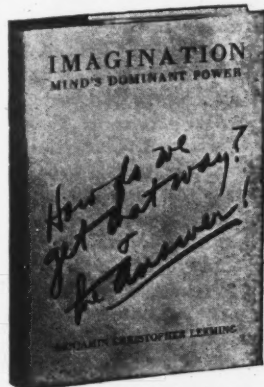
WISCONSIN

Appointments of the Class of 1926 of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin:

Frances W. Bailey, head of school department, Aurora (Ill.) Public Library; Elizabeth Battin, assistant for special cataloging during summer, Public Library, Faribault, Minn.; Eveline Bean, librarian, Public Library, Provo, Utah; Mrs. Clara C. Bordwell, librarian, Crookston (Minn.) Public Library; Georgia K. Bowman, assistant, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library; Katherine E. Brill, assistant Senior High School Branch, Madison (Wis.) Public Library; Ruth E. Carncross and Anne E. Procter, children's librarians, Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library; Alice Divilbess, branch librarian, Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library; Irene F. Eggert, assistant, Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library; Irene A. Ehresman, assistant in charge of periodicals and extension, State Teachers College Library, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Lyda T. Elefson, librarian, Grace-land College Library, Lamoni, Iowa; Mildred L. Engstrom, assistant librarian, State Normal School Library, Winona, Minn.; E. Elizabeth Freeman, assistant, Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library; Elizabeth Gaston, assistant cataloger, Public Library, Tulsa, Okla.; Theodora L. Haman, assistant for special cataloging during summer, Public Library, East Chicago, Ind.; and after September 15, assistant, catalog department, Public Library, Gary, Ind.; Mona Harrop, assistant, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago Library; Ruth Hayward, assistant, children's department, Gary (Ind.) Public Library; Helen L. Holt, assistant, Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library; Edith Jennings, summer assistant, Savannah (Ga.) Public Library; Stella V. Logan and Helene H. Rogers, branch librarians, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Phoebe B. McConnell, reference librarian, Tulare County Library, Visalia Calif.; Edna J. Mayer, branch librarian, Kenosha (Wis.) Public Library; Hildred L. Nienstedt, librarian, Northwestern College Library, Naperville, Ill.; Barbara A. Olson, assistant reference librarian, Racine (Wis.) Public Library; Helen M. Reiff.

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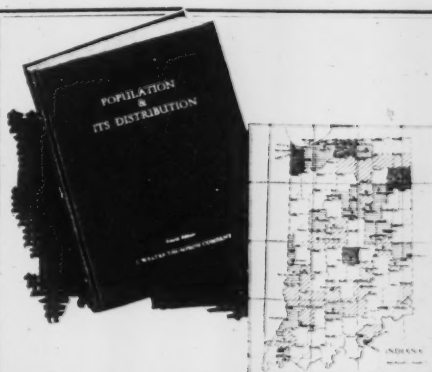
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PITTSBURGH

Appointments of Class of 1926, of the Carnegie Library School: Madeline Amberg, High School Library, Johnstown, Pa.; Mary Helen Anderson, circulation librarian, Municipal University, Akron, Ohio; Elizabeth Jane Bleakley, children's librarian, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library; Sadie Frances Bloom, assistant, Brooklyn Public Library; Nannie Frances Boyd, children's Librarian, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Annie Claire Chapman, children's librarian, Norfolk (Va.) Public Library; Harriett Noyes Donaldson, children's librarian, Warren (Pa.) Public Library; Kathleen Gertrude Dunham, children's librarian, Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library; Marian Frank, assistant, children's department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Virginia Louise Garland, assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Josephine W. Grier, school librarian, Springdale, Pa.; Elizabeth Keith, assistant, children's department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Florence Elizabeth Kennedy, assistant, children's department, Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library; Laura May Marquis, reference department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Helen Minick, children's librarian, New Castle (Pa.) Public Library; Mary Linn McCulloch, children's librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary Gaines McFarland, assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Martha Rebecca Neville, first assistant, Lawrenceville Branch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Reta Wilma Ridings, assistant, University of Oregon Library; Cornelia Egbert Rose, assistant, Library Commission of South Dakota, Pierre; Alice Hathaway Rust, assistant, Rutgers University Library; Dorothy Spencer Schutte, assistant, Schools Department, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library; Katherine M. Seiler, assistant, children's librarian, Akron (Ohio) Public Library; Josephine Lucy Stanley, children's librarian, Alliance (Ohio) Public Library; Frances Ruth Stevens, school librarian, Pittsburgh; Judith Evelyn Stromdahl, children's librarian, Lynn, Mass.; Bess Watson Timmerman, school librarian, Pittsburgh; Mabel Lucille Wallace, librarian, Leechburg (Pa.) Public Library; Mildred Helen Weichman, assistant, Catalog Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Sarah A. Whelan, assistant

children's librarian, Muskegon (Mich.) Public Library.

NEW YORK PUBLIC

Of members of the graduating classes of the Library School of the New York Public Library appointments have been made as follows: Ruth Baker, Nellie Mae Carey, Inger M. Christensen, Mary Pasco Conrad, Gladys Jean Hanley, Gertrude C. Hartman, Rhoda Henry, Mildred M. Krust, Elizabeth F. Le Valley, Helen H. Owen, Eliza B. Perry, Helen E. Pierson, Marjorie G. Toumjour, Edith W. Van Sichle, and Phoebe K. Willcox will hold temporary or permanent positions in the circulation department of the New York Public Library; while the reference department acquires Ruth Crawford, Reginald R. Hawkins, Dorothy G. Hubbell and Helga Lende. Elizabeth R. Bevier becomes school representative for Harcourt Brace and Company, New York; Beatrice Berger librarian of St. Stephens College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Charlotte D. Bender librarian of the West High School, Columbus, Ohio; and Louisa A. Ward librarian of a Denver high school. Margaret June Ward becomes reviser at Columbia University Library Service School and assistantships in various libraries will be held by the following: Irma Brink, catalog department, University of Michigan Library; Elizabeth Culbert, Atlantic City (N. J.) Public Library; Ruth A. Hubbell, District of Columbia Public Library; Magnus K. Kristoffersen, Copenhagen Public Library; Julia P. Riser, Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library; and Iva Winterfield, Omaha Technical High School Library. Greta Smith, who has completed the second year's course, has been appointed head of the music department of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Publications Received

Covert, William Chalmers. Religion in the heart, and other addresses. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1926. 152p. \$1.50.

Robson, Eleanor, and Harriet Ford. In the next room. New York: Samuel French, 1926. 67p. 75c.

O'Higgins, Harvey J., and Harriet Ford. The Dummy. New York: Samuel French, 1926. 113p. 75c.

Tully, Richard Walton. A strenuous life. New York: Samuel French, 1926. 120p. 50c.

Dalton, Test. Adam's apple. New York: Samuel French, 1926. 84p. 50c.

Stapleton, John. A bachelor's honeymoon. New York: Samuel French, 1926. 112p. 75c.

Van Ness, Thomas. The religion of New England. Published for the Second Unitarian Society of Brookline, Mass. Boston: The Beacon Press, 1926. 205p.

Purvis, Samuel W. The God of the lucky and other sermons. Philadelphia: National Publishing Co., 1926. 384p.

Love, Mary C. Human conduct and the law. Published under the auspices of Chi Omega, a society of college women devoted to fine fellowship and progress. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Co., 1926. 318p.

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In the Library World

New York

SHIFTING population has created new problems for the circulation department of the New York Public Library, and in the reference department at the central building space is contracting so fast as to take first place in the report of the director on the problems of the library. The gradual decrease in population in lower Manhattan is undoubtedly affecting the use of the branch libraries in that borough. In none of the localities in the Bronx where the population has been increasing is there any library service excepting a few small stations of the Extension Division. New branch libraries are needed immediately.

Increased appropriations of \$350,000 for 1926 will enable the circulation department to win back some of the ground it has been unavoidably losing for the past five years. The loss in the number of books issued for home use was far over half a million. The total number issued thru the forty-four branch libraries, the Extension Division, including six sub-branches, and the Library for the Blind, was 9,018,339. In 1924, 9,549,876 were issued. The loss in circulation of books to children was 273,946, and the number of new members registered from children's rooms showed a decrease of 4,379. The book stock in the children's rooms has been shrinking and deteriorating so rapidly in recent years that it has been found necessary to withdraw as many standard titles as possible to make a non-circulating collection for the reading and reference room. The director of work with children recommends that the situation be met either by making at once replacements and additions based upon active needs "rather than upon misleading circulation statistics;" or "by stopping the circulation of books entirely from children's rooms where it has become a travesty; and turning the entire floor into a reading room until such time as funds permit stocking it for work that admits variety and quality, the independent choice of books, and a wholesome respect for the Library and its rules and customs during the impressionable years of childhood."

The year's record at the central building is, as usual, another story. The total number of readers and visitors who entered the building during the year was not far from four million (3,957,749) an increase over the preceding year of 482,275, or 14 per cent. The number of readers in the Reference Department actually recorded thru signatures on call slips or reading room registers was 1,586,623, an increase of 66,984; the number of volumes consulted was 3,347,738, an increase of 153,135. This does not include the use of open-shelf books. Addi-

tions during the year of 71,787 brought the total number of bound volumes and pamphlets in the Reference Department to 1,739,484, which, with the 1,107,791 books in the Circulation Department gives a grand total for the library of 2,847,275 pieces, a net gain for the year of 47,294.

In the reports of chiefs of divisions and reading rooms these activities seem to stand forth in clearest relief: Lawyers, real estate agents, explorers, photographers, and tourists were among the readers in the American History Division, where the greatest demand was for books on Florida, followed by the West, negroes, Indians, and travels in the early nineteenth century. The plans of mural paintings for two important public buildings took shape in this room. Five exhibitions of recent additions were shown in the Print Room. In the Art Division, two phases have been conspicuous: research into the origin, relationships, and comparative types of textile design, and an attempt to interpret and evaluate the Far Eastern arts. The Manuscript Division has enough manuscripts in the basement of the building to fill a third room. An effort is made in the Music Division to have represented the masters of the "new music"—such as Schoenberg, Ravel, Stravinsky, and Bartok—as completely as possible. Readers are constantly referred to the circulating Music Library on 58th Street (which, by the way, is more used by men than by women). The Genealogy and Local History Division has more than 7,000 genealogies of American and British families, 17,000 town and county histories and vital records pertaining to the United States, and over 4,000 titles of works about New York City. Important Soviet, Polish, Yugoslav and Czech works were added to the Slavonic Division. Orientals in the city, from Northern Africa, China and Japan, come in increasing numbers to the Oriental Division. The Jewish Division reports increased use. Statistical research predominates in the Economics Division, where it is only the occasional visitor who asks for a particular book. In the Periodicals Division a temporary card index is highly useful pending the arrival of the general printed indexes. The relation of weather and business, mining and geology, especially petroleum, artificial silk, artificial resins of the bakelite type, and suitable solvents and plasticisers for use in the lacquer industry were subjects of research in the Science and Technology Division. The Newspaper Division offers a long list of bibliographies and monographs in the preparation of which its assistance was indispensable. The Municipal Reference Library received 560 periodicals, 500

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of them in exchange for *Municipal Reference Library Notes*, and had more visitors than ever before.

An illustrated reprint from the *American Printer* of an article by John Archer, superintendent of the Printing Office and Bindery, comprises a section of the report of great practical value.

Oklahoma

THE Marland Library at Ponca City has recently purchased a collection of some thirteen hundred pieces of literature on paleontology from Dr. D. K. Gregor of Carrington, Mo. This is the second private geological collection which Oklahoma libraries have secured from Missouri during the past year. Last Fall the geologists of Tulsa purchased for the Technical Section of the Public Library of Tulsa the Professor Shepperd collection of Springfield, a collection containing about 3,000 volumes of valuable geological books and pamphlets.

The Marland Library, which now contains about thirteen thousand pieces of literature, is maintained for the business interests of the company.

California

POMONA COLLEGE at Claremont has purchased the Russian library of the late Professor James Mavor, of Toronto University, containing about twelve hundred titles in Russian, German, English, French, Swedish, and Finnish, in the field of Russian economic, social, and political history, being the material used by Professor Mavor in writing his "Economic History of Russia," and his yet-unpublished "Russian Revolution." Besides the chief English, French, and Russian authorities on Russian history and economics, the collection includes many files and partial files of Russian periodicals and newspapers, provincial land laws, and a quantity of book and pamphlet source-material on the social and economic conditions of Russia before and after the revolution of 1905. The revolution of 1917 and the beginning of the bolshevik régime is well represented by books, magazines, and war documents in several languages. "It is a perfect mine of material, and probably could not now be gotten together in its entirety, even if we sent a buyer to Russia to gather it," says Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the College.

Library Opportunities

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Superintendent of cataloging. Library of the University of Pennsylvania. Salary, \$3,000. A good executive is needed with adequate education, training, personality, and experience in a large library. Applicants are requested to send detailed information as to their qualifications to Asa Don Dickinson, Librarian.

A forward looking classifier and cataloger is wanted at the University of Denver Library, Denver, Colorado. A college graduate with library training and considerable experience in a college library is desired. Faculty rank and vacation. Work will demand some adaptation and extension of the D. C. and some reorganization of present catalog. Work to begin now or in September. Address: Linda M. Clatworthy, librarian.

Wanted, assistant librarian (male) for city library of 60,000 volumes. Must have library training. Afternoon and evening hours. Initial salary \$1,800. Advancement. Good future. Give full details of experience. Box 10, Station D, New York City.

City near New York wants to fill the following positions in its public library in connection with reorganization and extension: Children's librarian; extension assistant. College graduation preferred but not required. Apply at once. G. L. 12.

Wanted, librarian to assist in reclassifying and reorganizing library of fifty thousand volumes. Must have ability to work without supervision. Salary depends on length of time to complete work. Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, Topeka, Kansas.

POSITIONS WANTED

Experienced cataloger, library school graduate, wants position in the East in charge of the catalog of a medium-sized library. S. P. 12.

Cataloging position in university library wanted by young woman, university graduate with library school training. Several years' cataloging experience in university library and large public library. O. N. 12.

A college and library school graduate, with seven years' experience in reference work, wishes to substitute in a circulation department during the summer. P. L. 12.

Trained librarian with experience in all branches of library work wants position, preferably in the East. L. I. 12.

Cataloger, college and library school graduate, with eight years of general experience, and four years of college and university cataloging, would like position on the Pacific Coast. W. N. 12.

Library school graduate with four years' library experience and good business training desires business or special library in or near Chicago. Available July 1st. P. W. 12.

College and library school graduate, with seven years' experience, desires position as first assistant in a medium-sized library, preferably eastern. P. L. 12.

Librarian with one year's library school training and eight years' experience as chief cataloger in cities of 65,000 and 90,500 population, wants position. O. B. 12.

Librarian, translator and abstractor. Writing and conversing knowledge of French, German and English; reading knowledge of Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Russian. Experience in a medico-chemical library and in a science-technology department. Eastern location preferred. W. W. 12.

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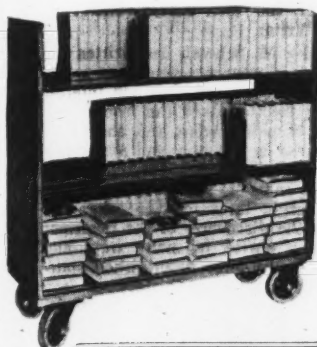
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